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UNION RATIFICATION IN BROOKLYN

Wadsworth and Tremain Indorsed and the Republican Platform Supported.

Fifteen Thousand Voters in Hearing.

Lyman Tremain Before the People.

He Answers Gov. Seymour and Annihilates his Specious Arguments.

Speeches of Lyman Tremain, Rev. Dr. Cox, Mr. Robinson of Florida, S. B. Chittenden, Senator Pierson, and Others.

Outside Meetings—Grea and Enthusiastic Demonstration.

The Republican Union Ratification Meeting last evening, in and outside of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, was one of the most encouraging, most cheering meetings to the loyal men that has been held during the present campaign. In promptness and enthusiasm the audiences outside and inside the Academy were, if possible, more marked than that of either managers or speakers, although all did well.

The vast space within the building was crammed—not only every seat was occupied, but those occupying them had, in many cases, friends of the Government upon their knees—and every aisle and other passage-way was filled. On the platform there were many of the most respected citizens of Brooklyn. Among them—formerly and long a prominent clergyman of Brooklyn—Rev. Dr. Cox was there, Hon. George B. Hall, Ex-Mayor E. A. Lambert, Hon. Jas. Humphrey, Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, Edward Fish, Henry E. Pierrepont, A. J. Spooner, Esq., John Dikeman, Esq., Walter S. Griffith, George C. Parsons, S. B. Chittenden, John F. McCoy, R. Graves, Cyrus P. Smith, Horace B. Claflin, Judge Reynolds, John D. Cocks, John E. Cummeyer, John A. Cross, Dennis Strong, John Winslow, Esq.. Joseph Ripley, and many others.

Just before the organization of the meeting, the band in attendance struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and immediately the National flag was lowered from the scenery department of the stage, amid great cheering by the people.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. Dr. Cox, whose appearance upon the stage was greeted with great applause, for he was well known to a majority of those present. In calling the vast audience to order he addressed his friends as fellow-citizens of Brooklyn and of the Empire State, the most brilliant of all the States of the "National Confederacy." [Applause.] For seventeen years he was at home in Brooklyn, but lately he had resided, and was still residing, in the western part of the State; and as far as he could represent the feeling of that portion of the State, he thought he could insure an enlightened vote there. [Applause.] And he thought he could say of his neighbor, JAMES WADSWORTH—in these military times he ought to say Gen. WADSWORTH—[Applause]—they called him rich; he was rich, but not rich to live at ease upon his riches; he used his wealth liberally for the sustenance of the poor and for the support of the Government he loved—[Great applause]—he was about to say that this same Gen. WADSWORTH would be in one week elected Governor of the State of New-York. Although he came to the meeting simply as a hearer; nevertheless, in the present crisis, he felt every desire to do all in his power to sustain the Government. [Great applause.] He regretted that he could not be in his district on election day, for if he could do so, he would be willing to travel 400 miles in order to be able to cast his vote for the candidates who, if elected, would sustain the Government; [applause,] for, if at home, he was sure he would not vote for a man who felt it necessary to deliver a long harangue to prove that he was not a traitor. [Applause.] Gen. WADSWORTH's patriotism had never been even suspected. [Applause.] CÆSAR required that his wife should be above suspicion, and that was what he (the speaker) required in relation to the patriotism of the candidates for office on the present occasion. [Applause.] He would not say more, nor did he want SEYMOUR for Governor of the State of New-York. [Applause.] He had preached in Charleston several years ago, and when there had told them that he had not traveled far enough to be out of his country; and he had not, until it had been shown, believed that so many there in the South who would stand by JEFFERSON DAVIS & Co. He had not thought JEFFERSON DAVIS himself would have taken such a position, as he had taken an oath to sustain the Government, but it seemed that treason and perjury went hand in hand.

In conclusion he had a man to present to the meeting as President who he knew would receive their unanimous voice. He then proposed for President of the meeting Hon. JAS. S. T. STRANAHAN, and he was elected unanimously.

Mr. HUNT then came forward and read the following list of officers, which was well received, and then the organization stood as follows:

President—J. S. T. STRANAHAN.

Vice-Presidents—S. B. Chittenden, Henry E. Pierrepont, Richard S. Williams, Cyrus P. Smith, Joseph Howard, Jr., John T. Howard, Seth B. Bradford, Horace B. Claffin, John M. Hicks, H. B. Duryea, and others.

Secretaries—Daniel Donovan, E. P. Sanderson, William B. Brummell, R. O. Currie, Charles Nordhoff, Geo. P. Willey, Walter S. Gove, John Zindle, S. Alpheus Smith, Jr.

A series of patriotic resolutions were read, after which a letter from Hon. THOMAS A. EMMET, appealing to loyal and patriotic Irishmen, was given to the meeting, and received with great applause.

The President then introduced Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, the Union candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

SPEECH OF HON. LYMAN TREMAIN.

Mr. TREMAIN was received with loud demonstrations of applause. He said it afforded him great pleasure to meet, as Chairman of this meeting, a gentleman whom he had met as a member of the Union State Committee. His heart was filled with gratitude and joy, because it afforded to him the most cheering evidence that the people of Brooklyn were keenly alive to the momentous issues now pending in the present contest. He came before them to-night clothed in the character of an American citizen, divesting himself of all partisan feeling, to say what the time would permit in behalf of his country, now prostrate and bleeding at every pore. He came before them to-night responding to that call, and proposing to appeal to them to unite with him in going forward in upholding ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the loyal and honest Chief Magistrate of the United States, in putting down this rebellion. He came to-night not to address their prejudices or passions, but to address their reason, their patriotism, their consciences and their hearts—[cheers]—to induce them to join in the noble work in which the country was now engaged, in putting down the rebellion—a rebellion commenced without justification or excuse, and which threatened the destruction of the most beneficent Government the world had ever seen. A civil war was upon us—whatever the cause, it was not commenced by us. It would be useless and idle for him to enter into a discussion of the causes which led to it. When his house was burning over his head, if he were to investigate the cause of the fire—whether an accident or an incendiary—they would say he was a lunatic or fool. They would say extinguish the fire, and then, if you please, look into the cause afterward. [Cheers.] New-York had nobly responded to every appeal to aid the Government in the present crisis. Nearly two hundred thousand of her sons had gone to the field of battle. Thousands and thousands had poured out their best blood on Confederate soil, and their bones were bleaching on many battle-fields, because of their attachment to the Stars and Stripes—that symbol of our national power. To-day the battle had been transferred from Confederate soil, and was to be fought in the State of New-York. To-day the question came home whether the sacrifices that had been made should be abortive. To day our sons in the Army of the Union turned to us beseeching us not to undo what they had done. We were to determine whether the sword of the State should be withdrawn from the support of the Government, or be put into the scale with JEFF. DAVIS and the hordes of traitors who surrounded him.

There was no political issue now pending. This war had smashed every political platform either at Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore or Charleston to atoms. To-day the name of party was odious to the loyal people of the State of New-York. He asked his Democratic friends, and he trusted there were many of them present, and recognized their patriotism in this critical contest between the Goverment and the rebels, amid the cheers of loyal people, what political principle was involved in this contest? He asked them to look at the platform of the Union organization, and see what principle Anti-Democratic there was in it. There was not one principle for which we were now fighting, but which the Democratic States Rights men had not always contended. Was any old principle of national politics involved? All questions of past difference had been disposed of: the National Bank, the disposition of the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands; the Pacific Railroad; the Homestead Exemption have been disposed of, and even in regard to tariff, the debt which had been contracted by the war, had made a tariff for revenue sufficiently high to afford all the protection that was wanted by the most ultra Protectionist. What principle in national politics should induce them to go into a crusade against the Government? He should endeavor to show that every question put forth by HORATIO SEYMOUR was a perfect copy, in spirit and letter, of the old Federalists' complaints against Mr. President MADISON. In the field of State politics, what party issue was involved? There had been a rivalry between the canal and railroad interests; but by reason of the diversion of travel and freight from the Southern ports, the canal had come to be a source of revenue and strength to the State, and during the past year had poured into the treasury of the State a stream of gold amounting to five millions per annum, and by which the Governor had been enabled to pay two or three millions of dollars to volunteers, without the trouble and expense of calling an extra session of the Legislature. The railroad interests had been prosperous and profitable, and both these interests might be safely left to repose under the fostering care of the State. What political issue, he asked again, was involved? The course of the last Legislature reflected public sentiment so well that the word party was not heard during its deliberations. It was the subject of congratulation among the patriots of this State, that no partisan speech had been introduced, and no partisan organization attempted to be carried out in the last session of the Legislature, and any man like HORATIO SEYMOUR, or those who are striving to put him in power, who should have endeavored to organize a political party in hostility to the patriotism which there prevailed, would have been regarded as a fit subject for a straight jacket. And where were the men who in former times, whenever a Democratic principle was involved, adhered, in prosperity and adversity, to the organization, and vindicated the principle of the Democratic Party? Where were the old Jackson Democrats—BLAIR, KENDALL, CASS and BANCROFT? Where were the only surviving representatives of the old New-York Democracy—the three ex-Senators? They knew where JOHN A. DIX was, and he had in a letter said that it was the duty of all loyal men now to rally round the Administration, and if they had not the patriotism to do that, he expressed the opinion that this country was upon the verge of anarchy and ruin. Where was that old Democrat who was supposed to have learned from his youth up almost as much of Democracy as SEYMOUR, JOHN VAN BUREN and BENJ. WOOD—[laughter]—he referred to DANIEL S. DICKINSON. [Cheers.] Where was that other Ex-United States Senator, HENRY A. FOSTER, who for years had withdrawn himself from political contests? He was in the field, and had been doing yeoman's service. Where was the old veteran, LEWIS CASS, with the other loyal members of Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet—DIX and HOLT? Mr. CASS had recently said to a gentleman, "You do right in standing by the Government. The Government is right, and the young men of the country must stand by the Government. [Cheers.] The old veteran further added that he "didn't see how it was possible for any old Democrat to have sympathy with the rebel South, and he hoped that no party would be permitted to obtain possession of power in any loyal State who was in favor of a separation of the Union, or any peace with the rebels, unless it was a peace on the basis of an unconditional submission on their part to the authority of the Government." [Cheers.] Where were those Democrats who had been prominent in our State politics in years past? Where was Ex-Senator Wadsworth, McLeod Murphy—[cheers]—Richard Busteed, John Cochrane—[cheers]—Michael Corcoran—[loud cheers]—Daniel E. Sickles, John R. Porter, Ex-Senator Andrew J. Colvin, Judge Johnson, Judge Allen, Judge Stetson, Thomas J. Alvord, Macarthy of Syracuse, and thousands and thousands of other patriotic Democrats, some of whom and whose sons are now fighting for the Union? All had repudiated this miserable party platform gotten up in the holy name of Democracy for selfish and partisan purposes, and were working side by side in sustaining the Government to crush out rebellion abroad and its sympathizing partisans at home. [Cheers.] The rebels had failed in everything they had relied upon hitherto—foreign intervention, and aid from the Border Slave States. But only one hope remained, then, which alone stimulated all their exertions. He (Mr. TREMAIN) had reason to fear that the sympathizers with the rebellion abroad had been sending British gold to be used here to aid the rebels in the very contest now pending, and their hope was that, if the loyal men of this State were beaten in this election, a division in Northern sentiment would place in power those who sympathized with them, and this war be compelled to drag out an inglorious existence, and our enemies abroad have reason to believe that the people here were really divided in relation to the policy of carrying on this war, and perhaps, as the result of sheer exhaustion, the Southern Confederacy be ultimately recognized. Could anything be more unpatriotic under such circumstances than this cry of party which had been raised by the friends of HORATIO SEYMOUR?

Then what were the real issues in this canvass? The first was the one which was the line of division between the Government and the rebel usurpation of JEFF. DAVIS. The rebel States claimed the right to secede whenever they pleased from the Union, and claimed this right under the Constitution. They did not claim that their act was a revolution, but that they were exercising a right guaranteed them under the Constitution. Mr. TREMAIN then proceeded to examine the Constitution, to show by its history, its language, the comments of its framers, the announced purpose in the discussions of the Convention, and the testimony of WASHINGTON, of MADISON and others, that the Constitution was not intended to be a compact, but an instrument, the purpose of which was to make the Union of the States perpetual. Those who stood by Mr. SEYMOUR stood by a plot to break up the Union. JOHN VAN BUREN proposed to have the Constitution changed so that the South might be allowed to depart with the territory they had seized. Mr. VAN BUREN did not speak as a private individual, but he spoke on the platform with HORATIO SEYMOUR, and that sentiment Mr. SEYMOUR had never publicly or privately dissented from, but on the contrary their speeches were printed together and sent throughout the State. FERNANDO WOOD, who now divided the honors of what was called the Democratic Party, with HORATIO SEYMOUR, had put forth on his platform in the issue that if the people of this State sustain this party it would be regarded as an approval of the principle that this war must be settled by calling a new Convention—that we might fight for thirty years and yet the war not be closed until the question at issue was settled by negotiation and concession on both sides. Here the claim of the right of secession received the sanction of Mr. VAN BUREN, while the loyal hearts of the North were resisting it. To acknowledge secession, was to admit a principle which would enable Oregon or any State to leave the Union, and our nationality be forever destroyed. To obtain a peace upon these terms, was to allow eight millions of people, nearly or half slaves, to conquer twenty-four millions, with only a million of slaves. Were they prepared for such a disgraceful peace? ["Never."]

Mr. TREMAIN then proceeded to examine the criticisms of the President's Emancipation policy, and showed that it was within the war powers conferred by the Constitution. He alluded, also, to the fact that the Republicans had foregone their party name to merge themselves into a grand organization to sustain the Government; and another issue in this contest was whether the people of this State were prepared to sanction the idea that party names should be kept up. In conclusion Mr. TREMAIN made a stirring appeal to the people of the State to stand by the Administration in upholding the Government.

SPEECH OF CALVIN L. ROBINSON.

Mr. CALVIN L. ROBINSON, of Florida, was the next speaker announced. He apologized at the commencement for his want of experience in public speaking, and particularly so in the presence of ladies. He had said to a friend that he felt jealous of the part the ladies of the South took in this rebellion. If he had been able to act his pleasure, he would long weeks ago have gone to a warmer climate; but he could not. He was here an exile from the South, because of his Union sentiments; and in his opinion no Union man could reside there in safety. The rebellion would not be put down until Slavery should have been put down. [Applause.] He then described the burning of his property by the rebels, and that of others, and concluded by assuring his audience that the Union men of the South made common cause with the men of the North.

When Mr. ROBINSON had retired, the Union Glee Club sang, "For WADSWORTH and TREMAIN we are marching along," which was encored.

The President then stated that Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS had been obliged to return home, and, of course would not appear before them; and, also, that Gen. WADSWORTH, whose presence had been looked for, had been called to Washington in the discharge of his duties there. At the mention of Gen. WADSWORTH's name there was tremendous applause, and, after two more songs by the Glee Club, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for WADSWORTH and the Union ticket.

The Outside Meeting.

The meeting outside of the Academy of Music was rather an anomalous affair; in fact, it can hardly be said that there was any meeting at all, for the very good reason that everybody appeared to be on the move, and unable to stop to hold a meeting. There was a rally, however, and a procession, and such a rally and such a procession as Brooklyn has seldom seen. The entire loyal and Union loving people of the city, men, women and children, from Greenpoint to Flatbush, appeared to have turned out *en masse* to ratify the ticket which is to sweep from this State forever the last remnants of secessionism, and consign to everlasting oblivion all sympathizers with rebellion. If anything were needed, after the great meeting in New-York on Thursday night, to show the tremendous change which has recently taken place in the public mind relative to the great issues involved in the coming election, it was abundantly furnished by the Brooklyn rally last evening, which, in all its essential features, was a counterpart of that seen in this City on the night previous. Wadsworth and Tremain Clubs, from every Ward in the City turned out, with music, banners and torch-lights, and in such numbers as astonished the friends of the Union themselves, while it carried dismay to the hearts of the Seymourites. The vanguard of this immense procession arrived in front of the Academy of Music about 8½ o'clock, and it soon became evident that it would be utterly useless to attempt to hold meetings for such an army, around the two stands that had been erected in Montague-street. Besides, it had been arranged that the procession should parade through the principal streets of the city, and that it should take its line of march from the Academy of Music at 9 o'clock. It was concluded, therefore, to dispense, for the most part, with the speaking, and to allow the assembled crowd to view the movements of the procession. Consequently little was done beyond organizing the meetings, which was effected by appointing S. B. CHITTENDEN, chairman of the main stand, and WM. B. LEWIS, Esq., chairman of stand No. 2. Mr. CHITTENDEN, on taking the chair, made a few appropriate remarks, and was followed by WM. A. BURLEIGH and Hon. S. B. COLE. The latter speaker gave way, however, at the commencement of his speech, to Alderman PIERSON, who desired to make a statement to the audience with reference to the two candidates for Congress in the Third Congressional District, Messrs. ODELL and HUMPHREY. He said that before either party had made their nominations, Mr. ODELL was requested by prominent Republicans, himself among the number, to run as a Union candidate irrespective of party, and to receive the unanimous support of the Republicans. This Mr. ODELL peremptorily refused to do, and insisted upon receiving his nomination from the Democrats as a party. In addition to this, he had, since his nomination, declared at a public meeting of Democrats that he never scratched a ticket, and had never voted any other but a Democratic ticket, and urged his hearers to follow his example. Under these circumstances, Ald. PIERSON said that he, as a Republican, could not consistently devote for Mr. ODELL, although he admired the man, and was exceedingly sorry that he had taken such a stand. He proceeded to pay a merited tribute to the Republican candidate, Mr. HUMPHREY—a man against whom no one could say a word or lisp a syllabe. At the conclusion of his remarks, three hearty cheers were given for Mr. HUMPHREY, and, it being now time for the procession to move, the meeting was adjourned. Want of space forbids a detailed description of the procession, and the innumerable mottoes and banners that were borne by the various clubs. The delegation from Greenpoint attracted special attention from its large numbers, and from the beautiful model of a ship which was borne by the ship-builders of that locality. This delegation also carried a mammoth American flag, extending the whole width of the street, together with banners inscribed—"We are workers," "Workingmen vote our ticket," &c. Among the banners of other Wards were the following inscriptions: "Compromise with traitors—never;" "A vigorous prosecution of the war;" "Secession played out;" "Union forever;" "One country, one flag;" "We must support the Administration," &c. The procession began to move from the Academy of Music, soon after 9 o'clock, and paraded through the principal streets, receiving the hearty cheers of thousands of loyal citizens along their line of march.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The War Democrats in Mass Meeting—Capt. Duffy and the Union vs. Fernando Wood and Secession.

A grand mass meeting, called jointly by the Jeffersonian Democratic Convention, the Republican Union Convention, and the People's Union Convention, was held last evening, at the junction of East Broadway and Grand-street, to ratify the nomination of Capt. JOHN DUFFY, as Representative to Congress for the Fifth Congressional District. The immense gathering, in numbers, unanimity, and enthusiasm, evinced a determination on the part of the people that they would support an unconditional Union candidate in opposition to an avowed secessionist, one too, that some of the banners styled a "squatter" representative, in allusion to the fact of Mr. WOOD having his residence in the Nineteenth Ward two months since, and taking rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel to qualify him as a candidate in the Fifth District. Delegations arrived from the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, with transparencies and torches, until the space in front of the platform was densely crowded. The platform itself, (built by Mr. JOHN ORR,) proved to be of stout material, in bearing the great strain upon it.

At 8¼ o'clock the meeting was called to order, by the appointment of HENRY C. WEST as Chairman, who said this was a Democratic District; they had been given a Democratic candidate, and they expected a Democratic victory. [Cheers.]

Capt. JOHN DUFFY was loudly called for, and, on coming forward, was greeted with repeated cheers. He reviewed the origin of the war, showed how causeless and inexcusable was agression on the part of the South, and declared it to be the duty of every man who loved the country, who loved the cause of liberty, and looked to the happiness of the people, to stand by the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war until rebellion and treason, and the destructive doctrine of secession were crushed out. Especially was it the duty of foreign-born citizens, who, fleeing from persecution and oppression at home, had obtained under the benign Government of the United States all the blessings of liberty and prosperity. [Cheers.]

He dissected the political character of FERNANDO WOOD, and asked if the people of the Fifth Congressional District were willing that they should be represented by a traitor and a Secessionist—[cries of "No!" and cheers]—a man insatiable of political power, as he was unscrupulous in obtaining it—a man who had robbed and betrayed the constituencies that trusted in him, and who aimed to do it again, if intrusted with power. If they were true to themselves and to their interests as citizens, they only required one thing to be done, and that was, to strengthen the hands of the Government, in order that the men in the field might be enabled to prosecute the war vigorously—sustained at home by men and means, and by members of Congress, who would not embarrass the movements of the army. [Cheers.]

WOOD had declared within a week that inasmuch as WASHINGTON was the first who presided over the destinies of this republic, Mr. LINCOLN should be the last. [Groans.] Did that doctrine suit his fellow-countrymen from Ireland and those from Germany, who had come to this as a land of refuge from oppression and poverty, and who looked forward to their children enjoying the blessings of this benign Union?

He addressed workingmen. Now, WOOD had declared himself to be the friend of the workingmen, but how had he proved it by his actions? His soul, heart, mind and body were black with crime, and there was no man in the country who knew him that would trust him—no one who had dealt with him that would believe him on oath where he had any personal interest to reap.

Their old common enemy, England, looked for a division among us at the North as a pretext for interfering, and if the people gave them to understand, by the election of such a man as WOOD, that a large party here sympathized with the South and opposed the policy of the Administration, to crush it by every means, then might the Irish citizen go back and again put his head beneath the English yoke.

Speaking of his own position, Mr. DUFFY said he was a Democrat—and no less so, because the Republicans, having confidence in him as an unconditional Union man, had discarded mere partisan considerations, and given him their support; but at this time he knew only the one issue, and that was *loyalty* or *treason*, [cheers;] and he meant to give his aid in support of the Government, and in putting down rebellion, whether with his regiment in the field, or as their representative in the councils of the nation. [Prolonged cheers.]

Capt. J. M. MERRIT, of the Seventh Ward, denounced FERNANDO WOOD as a tricky politician, a Secessionist, and at one time a Know-Nothing. The first time he ever had the honor of his acquaintance was in a Know-Nothing lodge, where he came to solicit a nomination for Mayor, and promised, in that event, to give all the offices to native Americans, to the exclusion of foreigners.

Messrs. H. S. SMITH, JAMES T. ROGERS, CALEB G. DUNN and Dr. POWELL were the next speakers.

After which, patriotic resolutions were read and universally adopted, when the vast concourse separated with cheers for DUFFY and groans for WOOD.

GRAND GERMAN UNION RALLY.

Address of Gen. James S. Wadsworth.

Speeches of Prof. Reinhold, Weil von Gernsbach, Capt. R. W. Raymond, and Dr. Rudolph Dulon.

Emancipation Indorsed, the Government Sustained, and the War to be Carried on to Victory.

The German Union men assembled in their might, last evening, at the Cooper Institute. At an early hour every corner of the edifice was densely thronged, a large number of ladies adding their smiles to the bright auspices of the occasion. The streets and squares in front of the building were illuminated with bonfires and pyrotechnics, and the interior fluttered with flags and banners. The decorations of the great Union mass-meeting of Thursday night still adorned the hall, and on the platform HIRSCHMAN's fine brass band discoursed patriotic music.

At 7½ o'clock the assemblage was called to order by Mr. ALFRED EBBE, who, amid universal acclamation, nominated for Chairman, Prof. FRANCIS LIEBER, of Columbia College. The Chairman having, with a few appropriate remarks, assumed his duties, Mr. EMIL KIRCHNER proceeded to read a list of Vice Presidents, comprising the names of Augustus Weissmann, Prof. Koerner, Hugo Wesendonck, A. C. Rau, Dr. H. Brugmann, Col. E. Kapff, W. Hardt, Dr. Theo. A. Tellkampf, and 150 others, with 80 Secretaries.

Mr. OSCAR PALEY then read a series of eight resolutions, the first of which repeated professions of devotion to the Union and the Republic; the second declaring that the Republic is now struggling for existence, and, pending the struggle, individual rights must yield to the interests of universal freedom; the third pronouncing the ticket headed by the names of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN the only one proper to be sustained by German-American citizens, as it is that which will awaken no joy in Richmond; the fourth congratulating Germans on the valiant deeds of their brethren in the Union army of freedom; the fifth calling upon the State authorities to permit the soldiers of the cause to vote; the sixth enumerating with pride the names of the Union German Generals; the seventh enthusiastically indorsing the emancipation policy; and the eighth pledging every energy to the election of the Union candidates. These were adopted with tremendous cheering.

Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH was then introduced, and after the tremendous applause with which he was received had subsided, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. WADSWORTH.

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the warmth and kindness of the present reception, and I wish it were in my power to address you all in the beautiful language of your fatherland. [Great applause.] It is a language which I have often desired to understand, and my only regret now is that I did not ere this endeavor to acquire it. Last Winter when I observed the enemy, and marched my pickets in his very face, and when I listened to the German soldiers' voices, I and others of our officers often hailed the accents of the language, and my disappointment was that I could not hail them in their own tongue. [Applause and loud cheers.] Yes, the gallant men who had come to defend this country at the peril of their lives. [Renewed cheers.] It is not my intention to detain you this evening with any lengthened remarks, as I am glad to learn that you will be addressed by able orators in your own language, and will merely content myself by making some reference to the present war. [Applause and cries of "Go on," from the dense assemblage.] The name of war, I detest, as much as any men living; and particularly for its destruction of human life, for its awful devastation, and for the waste which it causes. [Hear, hear.] The present war will be a very costly one to the country, but I fondly trust that as it has been commenced and carried on to the present, that it will be conducted well to the end. If it be, and continues to be fought heroically through, it will be recorded in all history and pronounced in all ages after it is ended—and I hope it will terminate gloriously and in good results—as one of the greatest wars that ever was waged on the face of the earth. [Vociferating cheers.] Let the vicissitudes be what they may—let the end come—and unless we are either subjugated or disgraced, there can be no doubt whatever but that human Slavery must come to an end. [Great Applause.] That in itself would be a good and desirable result, but that would not be the only good which the war is destined to accomplish—for this result would be followed by others still more benign and more magnificent, that no one would venture to question the good arising out of this war. [Hear, hear.] I ask you, gentlemen, to look at the area of this great country, larger in its extent than the whole of Western Europe, and see how it has been blighted and scourged by the awful institution of war. [Applause.] Labor appears to be ended through the introduction of this war; and where labor is useful and productive it distinguished the civil white man from the savage. [Loud cheers.] Yes; and I have no hesitation in saying that three-fourths of the area of this country possess climate and soil calculated to make its occupiers happier than even the State of New-York. One-fourth of it may prove malarial to us, but if it be so, it is suited for the African, the slave and their masters. [Great cheering.] The white man occupies three-fourths of this country now, and being only inhabited by ten or twelve millions, as compared with Europe, such a tract of country may look something like a wilderness. Then, I ask, can a war, which is intended to achieve the results I have referred to be called a wicked and unjust war, when its objects are to extend civilization and extend the privileges of the white man. [Applause.] Let the rebellion be crushed, and not only so, but let Slavery also be crushed with it. [Renewed applause.] Then, and not till then, shall we see the fields produce their fruits, the valleys rich with the vine, and even the very mountain tops abounding with everything that can support and nourish man. I detest Slavery in the abstract and I detest it also in every form it may assume in every man. There can be no questioning the fact, but that the war was brought on by the white men of the South, but the result of it will be, that it will prove the instrument which shall strike from under them the very foundation of their arrogance and power. [Deafening plaudits.] I am sure you have heard of the gallant SIGEL.

Here enthusiastic cheers were given for Gen. SIGEL, and afterwards for Gen. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH continued: I must tell you that a gallant officer of our own told me, after reading the letters of Gen. SIGEL, that he was vexed to know that the Germans understood the whole cause of the war better than they did it themselves. [Loud cheers.] I think I will now bring my remarks to a close, and leave the platform for some of your own orators, who will better entertain you than I can. [Loud cries of "Go on," "go on," which expressions were reiterated.] I thank you sincerely and kindly for your patience and attention on the present occasion, and I will now retire.

On the retirement of the gallant General, a scene of enthusiasm ensued which testified the great respect in which he was held by the German people; and this was followed by deafening cheers, and cries from hundreds of voices, with "Three cheers for Gen. WADSWORTH, and three cheers more."

When the applause that crowned the close of Gen. WADSWORTH's address had sufficiently subsided, HENRY RICHARD, Esq., read aloud letters from Gens. SIGEL and CARL SCHURZ to the Committee of Arrangements, both dated at Fairfax Court-house, Oct. 21, and both regretting the absolute impossibility of complying with the invitation to be present at the German ratification meeting, but urging every German citizen of New-York to devote all his efforts to the success of the WADSWORTH Union ticket. [Great applause.]

The Chairman hereupon introduced Dr. REINHOLD SOLGER, who opened his remarks by saying that he must protest against that portion of Gen. SCHURZ's letter, in which he referred with indignation to the doctrines announced from "the Democratic platform" in this State. Now, if Gen. SCHURZ thought that Fernando Wood, [groans,] Ben Wood, [renewed groans,] Horatio Seymour, [agonized groaning,] and John Van Buren, [terrific groaning,] stood upon the Democratic platform, he was wofully mistaken! Their pretensions at present to speak Democracy is like playing "William Tell," with the part of Tell left out! [Laughter and applause.] DANIEL S. DICKINSON, LYMAN TREMAIN, and among the Germans WIEL VON GERNSBACH were considered good Democrats, but they were not with these people! [Cheers.] Oh! no, the only platform the latter stood upon was treason, not Democracy! [Applause.]

Dr. SOLGER then proceeded, in an elaborate argument, to demonstrate that nowhere in the Constitution is the existence of Slavery legalized. It being in existence, certain rights of slaveholders in the Union were recognized, but without any recognition of Slavery itself. Rebellion has forfeited all these conceded subsidiary rights. Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation should not be called, then, one of emancipation since Slavery had really never legally existed in the United States. The idea that it had is a superstition. That superstition is now swept away, and the temple of liberty must be cleared of all the trappings of that idolatry. JOHN BROWN is dead, but his soul is marching on; JOHN BROWN is dead, but ABRAHAM LINCOLN lives! [Applause.] And he, the speaker, would propose the sentiment of HORACE GREELEY: "God bless ABRAHAM LINCOLN!" [Renewed applause.] There is, then, no question in reference to the Constitution. If the Constitution be suspended, it is well suspended in the hands of LINCOLN. [Cheers.] He is too clever to invade that instrument; he is too much of a Yankee to do so. The Yankees always manage to have the law on their own side! [Laughter and applause.] The speaker went on to renew the declaration that the provisions of the Constitution fully authorized its own suspension and that of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and his approval of the proposed incarceration of Messrs. SEYMOUR, WOOD, &c., was hailed with immense acclamation. His explanation of the inactivity of the army was, that all the regular officers in command were Breckinridge Democrats, and have intimate ties and associations with those in command opposed to them. As a shining example of these sympathies, he adduced Gen. SCOTT, who, by the very reason of his high repute and character, forms the stronger illustration. What he termed *Halleckism* amid much hilarity and applause, consisted in throwing every conceivable obstacle in the way of the officers who proposed to go vigorously forward with the war. Here the speaker humorously alluded to the name of "Young NAPOLEON," given to MCCLELLAN. [Tremendous hisses, immediately followed by great confusion in the body of the house. For a few moments, shouts and cries of "Put him out," &c., in English and German, succeeded.] The speaker, resuming, made a scathing criticism of MCCLELLAN's entire career, concluding it with—"As the foolish wanderers of old set up a golden calf to worship; we, too, have a calf but not of gold" [Shouts of laughter and applause.] Many more humorous allusions, interspersed this portion of Dr. SOLGER's remarks, the result of which was to prove how the Breckinridge Generals in our army have misled and deceived the President. These and the Northern so-called conservatives have conspired together to destroy the country. Three States have already gone with them, and if New-York should do likewise, we shall have civil war and bloodshed in our own streets. With a fiery appeal relative to this peculiar peril, and the terror of a *coup d'etat* as predicted at Clinton Garden by FERNANDO WOOD Dr. SOLGER terminated his speech amid generous acclamation.

Mr. WEIL VON GERNSBACH, formerly a very active Democrat, was the next speaker. He went on in a humorous, but impressive strain, to expose the fallacies of the "conservative" party, falsely so-called, to trace his own wanderings out of Egypt into the light, and the glorious task now before the people.

Mr. GERNSBACK's effective address was followed by a very eloquent and successful speech in the German tongue, by

CAPT. R. W. RAYMOND,

of Gen. FREMONT's Staff, whose happy hits were highly relished and applauded by the audience, the name of FREMONT eliciting repeated applause.

DR. RUDOLPH DULON,

the father-in-law of Gen. SIGEL, was the last speaker. His cauterization of the pseudo-Democracy and the recent conduct of the war, were fine specimens of sarcastic oratory, and his appeal for freedom and the support of its candidates, made the house shake with reiterated plaudits.

The German Glee Club interspersed the exercises with several fine melodies, one of which was composed for the occasion, and at a very late hour this splendid demonstration closed with prolonged cheering for WADSWORTH and TREMAIN, for Freedom and for Right!

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

General Butler Said to have Landed at Pensacola with 7,000 Men.

A Reported Advance on the Junction of the Mobile, Montgomery and Pensacola Roads.

CAIRO, Friday, Oct. 31.

A late Grenada *Appeal* says that PRICE is reported to have evacuated Holly Springs on Sunday last.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Times*, of the 17th, says that Gen. BUTLER, with 7,000 men, had landed at Pensacola, and it was expected he would advance on the junction of the Mobile, Montgomery and Pensacola Railroads.

Gen. HINDMAN is in person at Little Rock, Ark., and will shortly be taken to Richmond for trial. A large number of charges are brought against him.

Gen. ALBERT PIKE has written a long letter to the Arkansas *Patriot*, showing up Gen. HINDMAN's course. Gen. PIKE says that while Gen. HINDMAN was in Memphis he went to the banks of that city under the assumed authority of Gen. BEAUREGARD, and made them fork over a million of dollars for military operations in Arkansas; and that after getting into the latter State he issued a series of most extraordinary military orders. The first declared martial law; the next had all the cotton seized for the Confederate Government; the next ordered all provisions of whatever kind, likely to fall into the hands of Gen. CURTIS, to be destroyed; the next, that all the wells in the country through which Gen. CURTIS might pass, should be poisoned; and finally, that no citizen should pass beyond the limits of Arkansas for any purpose whatever.

Later from Newbern, N. C.

The United States steam-transport *Ellen S. Terry*, Capt. CHAPIN, arrived last evening, from Newbern, N. C., Oct. 28, and Hatteras Oct. 29, bringing the mails and passengers.

The Third, Fifth and Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiments arrived at Beaufort, on the 26th October, on the United States transports *Mississippi* and *Merrimac*.

The *Ellen S. Terry* brings the following passengers: G. H. Bowles, Sutler, Fifty-first New-York; Capt. B. S. Greedy, Tenth Connecticut; J. S. Eller, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts; James Kelly, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts; John Graham, Seventeenth Massachusetts; David U. Barton, Seventeenth Massachusetts; David R. Potter, U. S. T., pilot boy.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our Forces Steadily Advancing into Virginia.

A MOVEMENT ON THE ENEMY'S FLANK.

LEE STILL AT WINCHESTER.

A Skirmish with Stuart's Rebel Cavalry.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, Oct. 30.

Yesterday RICHARDSON's Division passed Snicker's Gap to Paris, a small town on the road leading from Leesburgh, and running through Ashby's Gap. HANCOCK's Division took the lead, with the Eighty-first Pennsylvania in the advance, followed by CALDWELL's Brigade, consisting of the Fifth New-Hampshire, Col. CROSS; the Seventy-first, Sixty-first, and Sixty-fourth New-York, under Col. SEDGWICK, Lieut.-Col. MILES, Lieut.-Col. BROOKS, and the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, under Col. BROWN—MEAGHER's Brigade following.

The forces under Gens. FRENCH and SEDGWICK left here this morning, crossing the Shenandoah bridge. SUMNER's Corps also moved into Virginia yesterday through the Blue Mountain and Short Hills, where he will form a junction with BURNSIDE, who crossed over at Berlin and marched up the other side of Short Hills, and is now at Purcelsville. Nearly all the troops have moved off from Loudon and Maryland Heights. For the present, Gen. GEARY's command is to remain on Bolivar Heights. Maryland Heights are also well protected. Gen. SLOCUM's command is to garrison the Ferry.

Heavy reconnoitering parties left here yesterday in the direction of Charlestown and Shepherdstown to feel the enemy, whom they found in large force at the former place.

A reconnoissance made by the Eighth Pennsylvania from Purcelsville, discovered the enemy in force near Paris and Upperville, under LONGSTREET. Gen. LEE is said to be still at Winchester, while the main body of his army is east of the Blue Mountains.

Snicker's Gap is strongly defended by the enemy. Several rebel prisoners were taken there yesterday, including the chief officer of their signal corps.

Gen. BURNSIDE is steadily moving on, and the impression is that the enemy's flank is turned, and that a battle is imminent.

Our position here is admirably defended, and if the enemy attempt to cross, a great battle must at once ensue. Cannonading is now heard in the direction of Win

OUR POTOMAC ARMY CORRESPONDENCE

FROM THE ADVANCE.

Our Scouts Pushed to Aldie—A Junction Formed with Sigel's Command—Burnside Pushing Southward—Position of the Rebels at the Gaps in the Mountains, Etc.

GOOSE CREEK MEETING-HOUSE, LOUDON Co., VA., Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862.

Yesterday, scouts from our advance at Purcellville were pushed out to Aldie, which you will observe to be near the middle of the southern line of Loudon County, and there we met scouts from Sigel's command, that had pushed their way up from Centreville, thus forming a conjunction between the two coöperative armies. It was not without a certain emotion, akin to that felt by those who meet at sea, that we encountered our brothers-in-arms, and united ourselves, even by the slender filaments of our picket lines, with the column near Washington, destined to join us in the new, vigorous, and, we trust, final assault on the armed forces of this rebellion.

Up to the present writing, the main body of our army still practically rests on the Potomac, and headquarters are not yet moved across the river from Berlin. The left wing, however, under BURNSIDE, composed of the Second, Ninth and Twelfth Army Corps, is pushing on southward, being now distributed in column from Lovettsville to Waterford, and thence to Leesburgh, now occupied by the infantry advance, under Gen. STONEMAN. For the past three days, however, the advance cavalry, under the dashing PLEASANTON, have held, occupied and possessed the southern portions of Loudon County. PLEASANTON's headquarters are now at Purcellville, (about a mile from the place of writing,) and thence he has been pushing out reconnoitering parties to Snicker's Gap, Bloomfield, Millville and Aldie, at which places we have felt the enemy's videttes, and one or two insignificant scrimmages, of which you have already been informed by telegraph, have occurred. From present information the rebels appear to be in some force along the southern line of Loudon County—namely, at Paris, Upperville and Middleburgh. They also hold Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps, the only two openings through the Blue Ridge from Loudon Valley into the Shenandoah Valley. These important points they siezed on Sunday last, the moment an advance on our part began, for their information as to our movements seems to be perfect, and the moment a manœuvre is made on the chessboard, they have an instantaneous counter move ready. It does not yet appear to have entered into the plans of the Commanding General to take possession of these two gaps—a fact the more to be regretted, as they seem to be held by the enemy merely to protect the retreat of the rebel army up the Shenandoah Valley from a flank attack on our part. With the present movement of our army, and the obvious aim of our operations, it may safely be calculated that if any considerable body of the rebels have thus far remained in the neighborhood of Winchester, they are now rapidly making their way southward, as, with any activity at all on our part, their retreat must very speedily be cut off. The plans of our military leaders, however—not to say the position and purposes of the enemy—are as yet too imperfectly developed to authorize any prophecy as to the campaign; and, indeed, there are many who claim that our advance into Loudon Valley has no other aim than to make a junction with our forces near Washington, and then go into Winter quarters somewhere in the vicinity. I need not say that this junction, which is confidently asserted by some who are in the position to know, to me appears incredible, as it must to you and to the country at large.

For the transit of the army or for temporary sojourn no locality more advantageous than Loudon County and valley could possibly have been selected. It is one of the few spots in Virginia that has not been overrun by the devouring rebel locusts, and this immunity it owes to the fact that when they were in possession the roads were so bad that the rebels were unable to haul the forage and supplies to Winchester, and that since then the proximity of our army has made it dangerous for everything beyond occasional dashes. Accordingly we have here a virgin country, and I could not help contrasting its Canaan-like beauty with the desert condition of the Shenandoah Valley, from which it is separated only by the Blue Ridge. In agricultural wealth, in amount of taxation, in revenue, live stock and slaughtered animals, Loudon County stands foremost in the State. It has an area of 525 miles, and its population in 1850 was; free whites, 15,066; free colored, 1,373; staves, 5,641. The cash value of farms is over ten million dollars, and every year three quarters of a million bushels of wheat and nearly a million bushels of corn are raised. Our army, therefore, will be abundantly supplied during its stay.

Add to this that it is essentially a Union county—by far the most so of any county in all Eastern Virginia. In Lovettsville, through which I passed yesterday, there is not and has not been a single Secessionist. There is, however, one man, ROBERT JOHNSTON by name, who *voted for* LINCOLN; and whose sturdy and out-spoken Unionism brought him the honor of being, a year ago last August, hailed down to Manassas and brought before BEAUREGARD, who caused him to be thrown into jail where he was kept for some months and then released. The irrepressible old fellow, who has a laugh the most Homeric I ever heard, and which realizes the "inextinguishable laughter" of the gods of Olympus, tells the story of his voting and his experiences under secessionism, with prodigious effect. But the most interesting form in which Loudon loyalty manifests itself is in the bands of exiled Unionists, who are now seeking to return to their homes, in the wake of our advancing army. Close on a thousand of these Union men fled to avoid the rebel conscription, and have for months been waiting at Berlin, Point of Rocks, and elsewhere on the Maryland side of the Potomac, for an opportunity to get safely back. Some of them have been able to pay occasional furtive visits to their families under cover of night; the majority, however, who have not for months been able to get home, are now eagerly pressing on under protection of our forces. Imagine the meetings, the pathos, all the romance of real life in such experiences, so manifold in our war! When, too, your courage droops with the thought that the fires of loyalty have died out of the Southern heart, and only white ashes left, remember these thousand exiled Loudon Unionists—and remember, too, that they are only a type of what exists throughout the whole region usurped by the arch-traitors who are still allowed to sit in power at Richmond. Never, till I came to personally witness the condition of Southern society, could I have believed how true is all that has been said, and more than all that has been said, of the diabolical despotism that has laid its yoke on the necks of the people.

And what intensifies it, is that infernal spirit which the rebellion has been able to infuse into men's natures, and which makes every man a spy and informer against his neighbor. Certainly, never was the black side of human nature more openly manifested than during this rebellion. Nothing that we read in history of the feuds of Guelphs and Ghibelines, or of White Roses and Red, can show anything more intense than Southern society has shown during the rebellion. Happily this feeling is now moderating, and from its very intensity reaction is now taking place.

Goose Creek Meeting-house, known to all Quakers throughout the country, and whence the present writing, is the centre of an extensive settlement of the community of Friends. It forms a calm, peaceful Island of the Blest, undisturbed by the war which rumes and rages all around. As usual, with this sect, the community holds and employs no slave; but as one of the meek-eyed old ladies said to me, "We lift up our testimony against the accursed thing." And not only by verbal protest, but by their piety, their thrift, their bright honesty, they stand forth living witnesses to the superiority of free above slave labor.

I abruptly close this letter to leave for Leesburgh, whence I shall send by next. W. S.

The Advance at Purcellsville—The Country Passed Through—Important Reconnoissances—The Information Obtained—A Proof that Lee is still at Winchester, &c.

PURCELLSVILLE, Va., Fourteen miles from the Potomac, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862.

The Army of the Potomac is slowly but surely advancing. Lovettsville, Burlington, and Wheatland have been passed, and our cavalry ond artillery now occupy this place, six miles from the famous Snicker's Gap. The journey from Berlin to this place lies through a most beautiful and romantis region. White farmhouses are seen on every hand, situated back some distance from the road, which winds through picturesque groves and over clear, sparkling brooks, which flow down from the mountain. On the right are seen the abrupt "Short Hills," which run parrallel to the more pretentious Katretan range on the left. As yet, this fair region has escaped the ravages of either army. For the first few miles after leaving Berlin, the people are staunch Unionists; but on penetrating the county, the people are found to be tainted with the secession epidemic until reaching this vicinity, where, with the exception of Quakers, they are fairly rampant. As an instance, when the Sixth Cavalry, regulars, located on a farm half a mile below here, the proprietor, one GREGG, blurted forth his treason in the most offensive manner, telling them to strip him of everything he had, for he knew and expected they would. From the change in the "aspect" of his farm generally, I infer that he has been taken at his word. Lovettsville, 2½ miles from Berlin, is as thoroughly Union as any New-England village. The people manifesting the greatest joy at the entree of our troops. Among those who participated in the greeting to our soldiers was the venerable Mr. JOHNSON, over sixty years of age who had the courage to vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. When the Sixth New-York Cavalry passed through the place last week with a squad of Capt. GRUBBS Cavalry capturing a few rebels below here the old patriot come out and addressed the prisoners after this fashion. You cut-throat thieving rebels, I hope LINCOLN will put arms into the hands of the negroes, and that they will shoot every one of you. Rather sévere language to be addressed to his late neighbors, but well deserved. MR. MANSFIELD the miller at Wheatland is another marked case of Unionism. He belongs to the society of friends gave a fine dinner to the officers of the Sixth New-York Cavalry to day—and is evidently much rejoiced at our advance.

I do not feel at liberty to mention how large a force we have here. Among the cavalry regiments are the Sixth and Eighth New-York Battery. We of the regular service will undoubtedly be heard from in this region also. Gen. PLEASONTON has command of the forces. The infantry forces will reach here today—the advance being this side of Bolington, three miles and a half from Berlin. The cavalry are *feeling* the country round about, in order that we may know our ground perfectly before working a *demonstration*.

Two most important reconnoissances have been made. Major KEENAN, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. GREGG, left here at daybreak with a detacement of his men, to ascertain if the rebels were at Upperville and Paris, as had been reported. He proceeded on an unfrequented road, leading across to the turnpike, which runs across to the road which runs from Winchester to Washington, and passes through Berryville, Snicker's Gap, Snickersville, Philamount and Aldie. This turnpike was struck at the small hamlet of Philamount, situated on the first range of hills west of the Bull Run Mountains. Upperville and Paris are situated on another Winchester and Washington turnpike, but further to the South. The force accordingly struck off on the by-path connecting the two main roads, and soon discovered the enemy's pickets, who were driven before them in hot haste. On reaching Union, (a strong secesh village,) a battalion of Georgia Cavalry stationed there, fled.

It was ascertained here that Gen. WALKER, with a brigade of South Carolina troops, occupied a position about five miles from Middletown, on the Little River turnpike toward Upperville, Reaching Middleburgh, the rebel pickets were driven out and the town taken possession of, One hundred rebel sick and wounded were foudd here. They had, however, previously been taken prisoners and paroled by the First Vermont Cavalry, on one of the reconnoissances from Centreville. Leaving Middleburgh the expedition proceeded eastward on the level turnpike leading to Aldie, five miles distant, and thirty-five from Winchester. A detachment of the First Michigan Cavelry, from Gen. SIGEL's command, were unexpectedly found here doing picket duty. The meeting was as pleasant as it was unexpected. Near here a Confederate Surgeon was overhauled pressing wagons for the purpose of removing the sick and wounded at Middleburgh to Winchester. He was acting under an order written by *Gen. Robert Lee, and dated Winchester, Oct,* 27. This confirms my dispatch to you from Harper's Ferry, stating that LEE was in Winchester.

It being late in the day, the homeward march was taken up round by the way of Gilrod. While passing the old homestead of Ex-President VAN BUREN, ten miles from Aldie, some females appeared on the verandah and waved a secesh flag. Major KEENAN immediately ordered a halt, and marching up to the house, seized the rebel emblem which had been so impudently flaunting into the faces of the men. The women winced, and complained considerably about abusing ladies, &c., &c., but all to no purpose. "Their flag" remained in our possession. Several small boys, likewise, threw stones at our men as they passed by the plantation. They were doubtless, however, instigated to the act by older heads.

Soon after the First Rhode Island Cavalry was met returning from Leesburgh, which village they had entered from Poolesville on the day previous. Passing through Gilrod, nothing further of importance transpired. The men reached camp about 9 o'clock.

Another reconnoissance, not less important in its results, has just been made by a detachment of the same cavalry regiment in the direction of Snicker's Gap. Lieut.-Col. GRIFFITHS, commanding the party, struck off on the Winchester and Washington turnpike, proceeded near to Snickersville, and captured nine prisoners. One of them is the chief signal officer of their right wing. Snicker's Gap is half a mile beyond the village, and was found to be strongly defended with infantry and artillery. It was also ascertained that Gen. LONGSTREET is in the vicinity of Upperville and Paris, situated at the base of the Blue Ridge, in close proximity to Ashby's Gap. He had probably marched to that point from Winchester, crossing the Shenandoah at Berry's Ferry. Capt. MCCULLUM remained out with the men all night, and has not yet returned. The prisoners, who have been sent in, are dressed better than the majority of the rebels. One of them, a citizen of this county, had not been out of Fort Lafayette, more than a week, where he had been confined for several months. No sooner was he discharged than he joined the rebel army, and is again bagged. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard.

Purcellsville cannot be dignified with the title of village, consisting merely of a few straggling houses on the Winchester and Leesburgh, twenty-eight miles from the former and eight miles from the latter place. The cavalry regiments are encamped in some delightful groves extending along both sides of the road.

About half a mile from here, a settlement of thrifty Quakers commences. They are all loyal to the core, and in various ways manifest their good will towards us. Scattered all along the turnpike to Lovettsville are our pickets, squads of them being stationed at every cross road, in order to prevent a sudden dash in our rear by guerrillas, who may be infesting the short hills. The infantry are now advancing to the front from Berlin, under Gen. BURNSIDE, who was yesterday quartered at Lovettsville, two miles and a half from there. At 7 o'clock last evening the advance, consisting of Gen. STURGIS' Division, were some two miles this side of Lovettsville. It was a beautiful, balmy evening, and the soldiers were engaged in a variety of sports around the camp fires.

The Sixth New-York Cavalry, (Ira Harris Guard,) Col. DUNNING, remain back at Wheatland, as an escort to the infantry forces. They are encamped at the scene of their brilliant exploit last week, when they charged upon Capt. GAUDY's Rebel Rangers, and captured forty of them. Col. VICOL, besides having his horse shot under him, received five bullets through his clothing.

The plan of the campaign, as it is now being developed, can be easily understood by a few moments' study devoted to the map of Virginia. J.

LETTER FROM LOVETTSVILLE.

Distribution of our Advance Forces—Imminence of an Encounter with the Enemy.

LOVETTSVILLE, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

The presence of the advance of the column of the grand Union army, now on its march to Richmond, has converted this dreary little Virginia village into a busy and animated scene. Gen. BURNSIDE, whose headquarters are at the hotel here, has been throwing forward his forces in various directions. PLEASONTON, with his cavalry, is at Purcellville; STONEMAN's Division holds Leesburgh, and cavalry and artillery are at Hillsborough, Waterford, &c. Troops will be pushed forward as rapidly as they arrive from up the river.

With regard to the enemy, it was ascertained last night that they now occupy Snicker's Gap. LONGSTREET's Division was two days ago transferred from the Shenandoah Valley through Ashby's Gap, and is now massed at Middleburgh and Upperville, along the Southern line of the country. Our pickets are within sight of the enemy's. It is impossible to say what moment an encounter may take place.

Refugees from the conscription in Loudon County continue to pour in from Maryland, and make their way home in the wake of the army. At least six hundred had fled the conscription in this county alone.

The weather and roads are magnificent, and everything is favorable for active operations. W. S.

A BUSINESS THAT FLOURISHES IN SPITE OF THE WAR.—We are informed, that a recent examination, by the State Commissioners, of the books of JOHN A. MORRIS & Co., Managers of the Delaware State Lotteries, for the year ending on the 28th of October, 1862, discloses the fact that the people of the United States have, during that time, purchased from this firm lottery tickets to the enormous amount of $2,409,761 65, and also that the prizes they have sold amount to $2,377,481 23, leaving a balance in their favor for expenses and profits of $32,280 42, this latter amount seeming but a small return for so much risk and outlay.

LETTER FROM BERLIN.

A Stirring and Exciting Day—The Passage of Troops into Virginia, &c.

BERLIN, Md., SIX MILES BELOW HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Wednesday Evening, Oct. 29, 1862.

A stirring and exciting day has this, indeed, been for Berlin. All day long a steady stream of soldiers and wagons have been crossing the pontoon bridge, and moving forward to the front. Gen. HOOKER's old corps is now here, commanded by Gen. REYNOLDS. It is much to be regretted that "Fighting Joe" cannot be with his command on the advance. They certainly need him. There is talk of constructing another pontoon bridge alongside the present one, to facilitate transportation. When the pontoon are on the ground a bridge can be lain in four hours. Many of the refugees from Virginia, who have been tarrying here and in the vicinity, are returning home as our army advances. They have suffered much, and should be rewarded for their loyalty. Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters have not been transferred to the other side of the river, as reported by the Washington *Star*. Strange to tell there is no hotel here, and we are compelled to find accommodations as best we may.

I learn from Harper's Ferry that a train of loaded cars belonging to Government were burned this afternoon; loss $20,000. Also that it has been decided to build a suspension bridge over the Potomac as well as the Shenandoah. J.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Great Fire at Harper's Ferry—Narrow Escape—Army Movements—Designs of the Rebels—"Onward to Richmond" at Last.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Friday, Oct. 30, 1862.

Poor Harper's Ferry has been again the scene of one of those terrible desolations which seem to have become chronic to its existence. What sin it has upon its shoulders it is difficult to imagine, but surely no spot in the United States has been subjected to such perpetual visitations of fire and sword from the days of old JOHN BROWN and his insane crusade down to the present time.

And what a spot to select for trampling down by the iron heel of war! Never did Nature, in her happiest mood, fling together "rock, mountain and flood" in a manner more fit to fascinate the poet or painter. He who visits Harper's Ferry for the first time, stands perfectly astonished at the glorious scenery of the place, and naturally wonders what our writers and painters have been about, that they had not given him a clearer conception of its consummate beauties.

Although no novelty to me, even now as I move about in presence of this gorgeous panorama,—in spite of mud or dust knee deep,—the bustle, worry, confusion, extortions, and all the nameless discomforts incidental to an army occupation—it is impossible to get rid of the influence of this exquisite scenery, and it requires, at times, no little effort to abstract oneself from its dreamy and fascinating charms to come down to the needed but horrible details of "grim-visaged war."

The fire of which I sent you full dispatches at the time, threatened, at its commencement, to be a very serious matter. It was about 1 o'clock P. M. when I heard a long, shrill, and very extraordinary scream from a locomotive on the trestle work near the depôt. Hurrying to the spot with a crowd of other people, I saw a large volume of smoke and flames issuing from the depôt,—and, almost immediately, the locomotive emerged on the lofty trestle work, dragging after it eighteen cars loaded with hay, and every one of them wrapped in lurid fire. Slowly it crept along the trestel-work till it came to the long wooden bridge uniting the Virginia to the Maryland shore, and then, instead of quickening it rather seemed to slacken its speed.

As the spectators stood watching this livid mass slowly creeping along the airy wooden bridge like a fiery centipede, and expecting every moment to see the whole framework ignite, the scene was not only one of the grandest and most extraordinary imaginable, but the moment one of the most intense excitement. The train got across, however, without further damage to the bridge than setting fire to it in one or two places, which were speedily extinguished—and went to consume itself away on the Maryland side, where nothing was to be found of it but a charred mass of logs and the wheels supporting them.

That excitement over, another far more formidable presented itself. It was suddenly reported in the crowd, which by this time had become very great, that a quantity of ammunition was stored away, within a few feet of where the fire was raging, and a strong wind was blowing the flames in that direction. An excited soldier who came running toward me, told me that he knew it was so, for he had seen it. The utmost alarm was created by this fact, but by using wet tarpauling as a screen, the formidable material was removed before the flames could reach it, or it is impossible to tell what terrific disaster might have resulted.

At present, the damage sustained is only some sixty feet of trestle work and about $20,000 worth of property in forage and cars; but at a time when we can ill afford to lose them. As is usual in all such cases, it is, of course, necessary to find some scapegoat for the disaster, and arrests have been made of GEORGE BAILEY, the engineer, and R. R. PURDY, the fireman. Public opinion, however, does not attach suspicion to them. It is true that some color was given to the surmise of its being the act of an incendiary, from the fact that the railway switch was found so so turned as to convey the burning train right into the midst of our ordnance, which would have blown the whole place to atoms; but this may have been by oversight, and there are plenty of other reasons to lead to the conclusion that this misfortune was more the result of carelessness than design.

The most reliable explanation I have been able to glean on the spot, is the following: The engine, attached to the cars, was standing upon the open trestle work immediately over the depôt, where an enormous quantity of hay and other forage was accumulated. Sparks falling from the engine set fire to this mass, which, in turn, set fire to the cars laden with hay immediately above. The engineer, instead of having presence of mind enough to back the engine, by which a part if not the whole might have been saved, went onward; thus passing the whole train over the flaming mass below, and igniting the hay in the cars. Finding that he was on the wrong switch, and making straight for the ordnance, he backed the cars and then advanced by the right switch toward the bridge, thus passing the cars three times over the raging flames. This accounts for the fact of the whole train being seen simultaneously on fire. As to the engineer's proceeding while on the bridge, some think he went slowly because he was afraid of fanning the flames by going faster; others that he crossed the bridge because he thought it would get burnt, and wanted to save his engine on the Maryland side; others, again that he didn't know what was ahead, and went slowly for his personal safety. But *I* think he was so bewildered by his novel and precarious position, that he really did not know what he was doing, or what to do.

Much activity is manifest here in war movements, although of a nature that I suppose is called *contraband* even to allude to. I presume, however, that before this is in print enough will be known—(certainly by the rebels, who know as much of our movements as we do ourselves)—that everything now means an onward and determined march to Richmond. The advanced season of the year, the danger of foreign interference, the still more dangerous influence of the elections among rebel sympathizers in the North, all show to our army, from the Commander-in-Chief to the poorest private, that the time has now come to strike *the* blow, and that the peril of the country cannot permit another hour's delay. From the remotest end of our right wing, as far up as Hancock, down to the extremity of our left, the whole army is on the *qui vive*, and a large portion is in actual motion—where to, the public will soon learn by events.

Two theories are advanced for the rebel movements. One is, that knowing our army is on the move, they will seize the opportunity of coming in force again across the Potomac. The other is that self-protection will compel them to look homewards, and run a race with us as to who shall first reach Richmond. I incline to the latter belief.

Apart from the immense risk of again invading Pennsylvania and Maryland—to find themselves in the midst of a hostile population and the swollen Potomac behind them; (and they cannot much longer count upon fording a river that never was known to be so low at this season of the year;) it is quite impossible that they will be foolhardy enough to allow the Potomac army and SIGEL's to unite east of the Blue Mountains and concentrate *in their rear*; thus cutting them off entirely from Richmond. I am, therefore, perfectly persuaded that if the rebels beat us in the next week or two, it will not be by any invasion or offensive movement on their part, but by what they have hitherto proved themselves so proficient in—running faster than we do. It is a neck-and-neck race to Richmond; and I bet my hat upon the swift-footed LEE and JACKSON.

Another thing let us bear in mind—the President's timely warning is running out quite fast; and the last day of grace is half reached already. Let the rebels laugh at it and spurn it as much as they please, as a mere *brutum fulmen*, they don't quite like it; it is a mass of smoke that *may* have a little fire in it, and they would rather be at home than at a distance, while the experiment is working. Let your *ballots* take care of the rebel horde among you; our *bullets* will take care of those down here, and bring good old Uncle Sam out, right side upward, in the next month or two. Besides, a grand old ally—Jack Frost—has made his appearance among us. We are nearly, if not quite, ready for the jolly old fellow, while the rebels are not. It is true they stole a lot of good clothing from us at Chambersburgh, but how far will that go among their beggared and shivering forces these wintry nights? Onward is the word. It is not so much, "Strike while the iron is hot," as bag them while they are freezing. NEMO.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

NEW-YORK.

Judge WRIGHT, of Albany, has written a letter to Mr. SEYMOUR, reviewing the positions which he has taken in the course of the canvass, and more particularly the speech which he delivered when nominated at Syracuse. He introduces a hypothetical correspondence which he supposes took place when Mr. SEYMOUR sent a copy of that speech to JEFF. DAVIS. He puts the following words into the mouth of the latter regarding it:

"I return your speech, as you perceive, without one word added or subtracted. It would be folly in me to attempt to improve that which is already perfect. You have exonerated us from all responsibility of the expense incurred, the misery endured, and the blood shed, in this unholy war; you have placed the responsibility upon your own people, and your own Government, where it belongs. I unite with you in the hope that the day is not far distant when peace and harmony may once more prevail between Northern and Southern Democrats. As to our 'constitutional rights, with additional guarantees for our protection,' permit me to say in all frankness, that the Constitution which we have adopted, and in which we have made '*African Slavery the chief corner stone*,' is the only Constitution which can afford us full and complete protection—to that Constitution we mean to adhere. When peace is restored, we will cheerfully permit you to enjoy its blessings and its protection."

HON. SANFORD E. CHURCH has accepted the Democratic nomination in the Twenty-eighth Congressional District. In his letter he says:

"We are engaged in such a contest as the world has never seen. More than one-third of the States of this Union are in armed rebellion against the rightful authority of the freest and best Government on the face of the earth, without any justifiable reason or excuse. The momentous questions involved in this contest are infinitely superior to all party considerations. I regard the conflict as one upon the issue of which depends the existence of free institutions, not only here but throughout the world. If we fail, no other people can hope to establish free government. The problem of self-government is now on trial, and upon the people of the loyal States rests the responsibility of sustaining it. It is idle to talk of the immediate causes of our present difficulties. It is enough that the test is made, whether in a Government depending upon the voluntary action of the people, the latter will furnish it with all the means necessary to protect it in the hour of trial. I believe the people are adequate to the task, and I am in favor of the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the old flag shall float in triumph over the whole country. I am in favor of putting down this rebellion by the entire physical resources of the nation, and the use of *every* legitimate means in command of the Government, and shall oppose any peace or compromise which shall not fully vindicate the authority of the Government over every inch of territory belonging to it, and, if elected, I shall, to the extent of my ability, cheerfully sustain all measures of the Administration calculated to further these views. The country requires the support of all the people of the loyal States, and it should be cheerfully rendered. Any effort to confine this support to those who belong to one political party, must inevitably tend to weaken the power of the country, and endanger its perpetuity. The whole people should stand as one man against this unholy rebellion, and all should be recognized as coworkers and coadjutors in this gigantic struggle. In my judgment, Mr. LINCOLN needs as well the counsel and aid of those who opposed as of those who favored his election; he needs this aid to give the Government the moral power necessary to carry on the war successfully; he needs it to correct abuses which have confessedly existed to an alarming extent in various departments of public service; he needs it to assure not only the rebels, but the recognized powers of the world, that the people of the loyal States are entirely united in this contest, and determined to main their venerated Constitution at every hazard and at whatever sacrifice; he needs it to enable the Government to equalize, and, as far as possible, mitigate the burdens consequent upon the public debt, now rolling up with frightful rapidity by hundreds of millions; he needs it to prevent the adoption of revolutionary measures calculated to undermine the free principles which lie at the foundation of the Constitution; and, finally, he needs this aid to enable his Administration to bring this war to a speedy, as well as successful issue, and thus relieve the people from the exhausting demands now made upon them. Although we have furnished to the Government more than a million of men and untold millions of treasure, I fear that we do not yet realize the full magnitude of the complicated dangers which surround us. Let us be prepared to make other and greater sacrifices if necessary, and to that end let us encourage public and private economy, and in all our efforts for the country let us be united in feeling and action.

Among other reckless statements, the Rochester *Union* has alleged that Gen. WADSWORTH was concerned in having Gen. MARTINDALE Court-martialed; that he was, in short, prominent as one of his persecutors. As soon as the charge was brought to the knowledge of Gen. MARTINDALE, he wrote the following letter, which the editors of the *Union*, with characteristic unfairness, refused to publish:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1862.

ISAAC BUTTS, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Day before yesterday I saw, for the first time, an article in your paper implying, as I understand it, that Gen. WADSWORTH, in conjunction with HORACE GREELEY, had been acting in an unfriendly manner against me. I confide in your fairness, and the friendly relations existing between us, to correct an impression so prejudicial to me, and unjust to Gen. WADSWORTH. He has borne himself toward me, in the extraordinary and unexpected ordeal through which I have just passed, with an active, generous, whole-souled fidelity, for which I must ever bear toward him the most grateful recollections. No man has a better heart, prompt to appreciate and repel a false and cruel accusation against a brother officer, than Gen. WADSWORTH.

I refrain from any observations to influence (if I had any such power) the result of the approaching election; but I have entirely mistaken you if you will knowingly allow your paper to misrepresent, by implication even, his relations to me, through which any friend of mine might be predisposed to oppose him. Respectfully and cordially,

Yours, &c. J. H. MARTINDALE.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Republicans in the Fourth Senatorial District attempted to persuade the poet WHITTIER to become a candidate for the State Legislature, but he respectfully declined the honor.

The Taunton *Gazette*, in times past a staunch Democratic paper, and one of the most ably-conducted local papers in the State, is a full convert to the policy of emancipation, supports the Republican State ticket, and advocates the reelection of CHARLES SUMNER.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

In a speech at Cambridgeport, Mass., on Wednesday Evening, Senator WILSON said:

"The other day I called upon the President with an earnest Douglas Democrat of Massachusetts. The news had just come to the President of these defeats of his supporters in those States, and the President seemed bowed down, as I have seen him bowed down when intelligence of the defeat of our armies in the field came upon him, and he said: '*I confess that I am grieved at the results of these elections. This intelligence will go to Europe; it will be construed there as a condemnation of the war; it will go into the land of the rebellion, and will encourage the leading rebels and nerve the arms of the rebel soldiers fighting our men in the field.* It is true,' said the President, 'many of these men elected profess to be War Democrats; but the resolutions of their Conventions, the tone of their leading Presses, and their general action, will be construed everywhere against the cause of our country.' That Douglas Democrat came away from that interview with the resolution that he would give his vote in Massachusetts, this Autumn, to the cause of his country." [Applause.]

ILLINOIS.

Maj.-Gen. SIGEL has written a letter indorsing Hon. J. N. ARNOLD, who has been nominated to Congress. He says:

"At this time, more than any other since the outbreak of this vile and bloody rebellion, we require men in responsible positions who can be relied upon as true to the Union; and if, in connection with this, we can secure men of experience, they ought, on no consideration, to be supplanted by men of *doubtful loyalty*, or by men of *inexperience* who may be equally loyal.

Too much blood and treasure have already been expended in this terrible contest to be now experimenting with men for elevated civil or military stations. The time has come to place the axe at the root of every unprofitable tree, and to encourage every thrifty plant.

A man like ISAAC N. ARNOLD, who has been faithful among the faithless for many weary months—who has stood up boldly for the right and ably denounced the wrong—who has always urged the most vigorous prosecution of the war at every inconvenience and injury to the enemy, and who has looked upon foreigners and natives as equal allies, when they were equally loyal and equally capable—such a man, I say, should not at this time, without the most serious reasons, be supplanted by another. To do so is to offend justice and reward ingratitude, which, in the estimation of the soldier, is a crime against which his comrade's blood cries aloud."

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. JOHN LINN is making an able canvass in the Fifth Congressional District, in opposition to ANDREW J. ROGERS. In a speech delivered at Orange, on Wednesday evening, Mr. LINN gave Mr. ROGERS a severe castigation. Among other things, he charged that when Fort Sumter was fired on by the rebels, Mr. ROGERS declared that he gloried in their spunk, and hoped they *would not stop until every Republican and supporter of Abraham Lincoln was killed.*

OHIO.

The following is the official result of the election in Ohio:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Wm. W. Armstrong	184,282
W. S. Kennon	178,741
Armstrong's majority	5,591

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

L. B. Critchfield	184,073
C. N. Olds	178,355
Critchfield's majority	5,218

MEMBER BOARD PUBLIC WORKS.

James Gamble	184,250
John B. Gregory	178,780
Gamble's majority	5,479

SUPREME JUDGE.

Rufus P. Ranney	185,078
F. T. Backus	178,125
Ranney's majority	6,953

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

C. W. H. Cathcart	184,150
W. D. Henkle	178,694
Cathcart's majority	5,456

The Discussion that Did Not Come Off.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HON. H. J. RAYMOND AND JOHN VAN BUREN.

From the Oswego Times, Oct. 30.

Contrary to the expectations of our citizens, there was no public discussion of the issues of the canvass, last evening, but Messrs. RAYMOND and VAN BUREN held separate meetings in halls not a stone's throw apart. The proposition for a discussion came from a "Democratic" source, and supposing it to have been made in good faith, was at once accepted by the Union Committee, and public notice given that the largest hall in the city would be thrown open for the use of the speakers.

Yesterday forenoon the "Democrats" held a conference over the matter, and some of the discreet managers of the Seymour party thought a public discussion would not be bene ficial to their interests. They, therefore, declined to have a discussion take place. Mr. VAN BUREN at this time was in town, and his friends stated that he was himself in favor of a debate, but that they did not deem it advisable.

Mr. RAYMOND arrived on the afternoon train. On his arrival, the following correspondence took place:

MR. RAYMOND TO MR. VAN BUREN.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, P. M.

MY DEAR SIR: I was informed yesterday by telegraph that as you and I were to be here on the same evening on political business, it had been proposed by some prominent Democrats that we should hold a joint meeting of both parties and discuss before them the various questions at issue in this canvas.

I at once assented to the proposition as eminently proper and conducive to the enlightenment of the public mind—regretting only that so good a cause as that which I advocate should have, for the time, so inadequate a representative. I trust the suggestion will meet your views also. I shall cheerfully assent to any preference you may have as to the order and time of speaking, and can promise you that there shall be on my part—as I certainly anticipate on yours—no departure from the personal courtesy by which such a discussion should be characterized.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

H. J. RAYMOND.

MR. VAN BUREN'S REPLY.

OSWEGO, Oct. 29, 1862.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND—*Dear Sir:* Your note of this date is handed to me at 6 o'clock this evening. As our meeting is to be held at 7½, of course it is too late to make any arrangements, of the character you suggest, for this evening.

On inquiry, I am informed that no Democrat in this city can be found who has made the proposition to which you advert. It is one, however, which, coming from you, I should feel disposed to accept, and I regret that when you learned it, as you say you did, yesterday by telegraph, you should have omitted so long to communicate it, or your acceptance of it, to me.

I leave here this evening in the propeller *Bay State* for Cape Vincent to reach Watertown in time for a meeting to be held there to-morrow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; and I address a meeting in Albany on Friday evening at 7 o'clock. If you will attend at either place, or both, I will cheerfully accept your proposition, and I make no doubt such arrangements can be made as to ensure us both, on those occasions, a full and respectful hearing.

Truly yours, J. VAN BUREN.

P. S.—As I seem to differ with some of your friends as to what is and what is not a private letter, I take the liberty of apprising you that I regard this, and yours to me, as public. J. V. B.

MR. RAYMOND'S REJOINDER.

OSWEGO, Oct. 29.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your note of this evening. I beg to say a word in explanation of one or two points to which you allude.

When I received the telegram at Utica, yesterday, informing me of the proposition said to have been made by Democrats here, I took it for granted that they had consulted you on the subject, or that at least they would not leave you to hear of it first from me. It did not occur to me, therefore, to telegraph to you in regard to it. I contented myself with at once signifying my acceptance of the proposition, to those who had apprised me of it.

When I reached Oswego, at 4½ o'clock this evening, I was somewhat surprised to learn that no arrangements had been made for such a joint meeting, nor could I learn that you had been informed of my acquiescence in the suggestion. I thought it due therefore to you, as well as to myself, to address you a note upon the subject.

I regret that the hour is deemed too late for carrying out the arrangement, though the committee which has supervision of the Union meeting informs me that their room (the largest in the city) is entirely at our disposal for a joint meeting, and I am quite content to leave all arrangements of a merely personal character wholly to yourself. I shall be unable to meet you at Watertown or at Albany, as I have an engagement at Fulton in the afternoon to-morrow, at Hornelsville in the evening—which place, however, I shall be unable to reach—and at Binghampton on Friday.

I regret, moreover, that the Democrats who made this proposition originally, cannot now be found. Perhaps those gentlemen to whom they made it, may be more successful in the search than your friends have been. Very truly yours, H. J. RAYMOND.

Since Mr. VAN BUREN sees fit to affect ignorance of a matter which he talked about in the morning, and pretends to be unable to find the Democrat who made the proposition for a joint meeting, we will state that the proposition came from A. B. GETTY, Esq., the late Democratic Postmaster of this city, a very active and prominent member of the Democratic Party. The Union Committee certainly supposed that the gentleman represented his friends, and we are informed that Mr. GETTY himself was anxious to have a discussion, but was overruled. We will add that, of our own knowledge, two other prominent Democrats—W. M. HATHAWAY, Esq., and JOEL H. WARE—on being consulted, expressed their desire that the discussion should be held.

Here, then, are three men whom JOHN VAN BUREN "could not find." Comment would be superfluous.

A Question and a Reply.

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR WANTS TO KNOW HOW THE ELECTION IS GOING.

The Auburn *Advertiser* publishes the following correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Our friends in this city, and throughout the State, feel confident that the conservative party will carry New-York at this election. I am frequently asked my opinion on the subject. I see great changes in our favor in every quarter; still, as I am a candidate, I feel a delicacy in expressing the confidence I have in the result. I have therefore decided to write to you and others, and to request your opinion of the prospect in your neighborhood. As we are contending for the interests of our country, and not for the triumph of a party, I do not hesitate to ask this favor of you. Please to direct your answer to "HORATIO SEYMOUR," inclosed to ELON CONSTOCK, New-York

It will be interesting to these gentlemen, as well as a source of gratification to honest men, to hear that the Government has the power, and has adopted the means by which to protect itself from and punish such dishonest practices.

The efforts of several earnest loyalists are now being directed to the unmasking of these alien residents, and it is confidently believed that, even in a political view, the advantage gained will be of considerable magnitude.

Fashion Course.

THIRD GREAT TROTTING-MATCH BETWEEN GEN. BUTLER AND ROCKINGHAM—ROCKINGHAM VICTORIOUS.

The third contest between these celebrated horses took place yesterday afternoon, in presence of about 2,000 spectators, including the largest number of the regular sporting men who have fattended on any occasion this season, except at the Fillingham and Ethan Allen Trot.

Both horses went under saddle, mile heats, best three in five; *Rockingham* being the favorite at a $100 to $60 previous to the start, which was taken freely by the friends of *Butler*. The favorite was admirably ridden by young BUDD DOBLE, son of the trainer and driver in the first race; while the *General* was mounted by DAN MACE.

First Heat—Three attempts were made before an even start was effected—in the second, the black breaking before he got to the score. The gray had the inside, and entered the turn at a rattling pace a length in advance of *Butler*, who broke up badly. *Rockingham* passing the quarter pole seven lengths in advance, in 35 seconds, and the half-mile in 1 minute M½ seconds, a dozen lengths ahead of the *General*, who had again broken up badly. *Rockingham* pulled up at the Judges' stand, an easy winner in 2 minutes 26¾ seconds.

Second Heat—Several false starts took place, during which it was evident that MACE "wouldn't go till he had a mind to," and when they did get away even, the gray, as before, took leave of *Butler* on entering the turn, who, by a remarkable burst of speed, lapped again at the quarter pole in 34½ seconds, but fell off a length before entering the back stretch, and again lapping the gray at the half mile in 1m. 10¾s.; and continuing to force the pace so much that the gray got off his feet just as they passed the new stand, and *Butler* got half his length in front before young BUDD had, by the most consummate management, got down *Rockingham* to his work again, when *Butler* took a turn when nearing the three-quarter pole, and before MACE could get him down again, *Rockingham* had swung into the clear ahead of *Butler* by a length of four lengths, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of MACE, *Rockingham* won the heat easy by a length, in 2:22¾.

Third Heat—*Butler* was broke up twice before an even start was made, *Rockingham* entering the turn, as usual, ahead, but breaking up before reaching the quarter pole, which was passed by *Butler* in 35½ secs., *Rockingham* still prancing badly and losing half-a-dozen lengths before entering on the back stretch, over which the gray made a gallant burst of speed, and reduced the gap to a length and a half at the half-mile, which was passed in 1 minute 11½ seconds; and shutting out daylight as he entered the turn, ran lapped on the equally gallant *Butler* to the score, where there was not half a length difference between them. *Butler* won the heat in 2 minutes 24½ seconds.

Fourth Heat.—After considerable delay by MACE, in refusing to come up for an even start, he was cautioned by the Judges, and very properly got the word—when he was evidently holding up for another delay—with *Butler's* nose at *Rockingham's* saddle girth, while at the same time he might just as well have started even. *Rockingham* passed the quarter pole two lengths ahead in 36½ seconds; and the half-mile five lengths ahead in 1 minute 12 seconds. From this point *Butler* gradually closed up in the most splendid style, *Rockingham* receiving *quantum sufficit* of whip and spur from young DOBLE without leaving his feet, and coming over the score three-quarters of a length in advance of the gallant black in 2:23¾.

The highly honorable decision of the judge was greatly applauded, but was received with hisses by a portion of the crowd.

SUMMARY.

Rockingham, ridden by BUDD DOBLE	1	1	2 1
Gen. Butler, ridden by DAN MACE	2	2	1 2

TIME.

	Quarter mile.	Half mile.	One mile.
First heat	35s.	M11½	2:26¾
Second heat	34⅞s.	1:10½	2:22¾
Third heat	35½s.	1:12	2:24½
Fourth heat	36s.	1:12	2:23½

Between the heats, HIRAM WOODRUFF drove round a remarkably fast and stylish double-team, belonging to Mr. COLGATE, which were greatly admired; perhaps the more so, on account of their being so splendidly handled by the popular HIRAM.

A foot-race of a mile was run against time by a well-known fast young sport, attired for the occasion in pink striped drawers, and short cropped hair; and, of course, obtained the undivided attention of those sports who had bet on his not doing in 5 minutes 30 seconds, and those who bet he could do it within that time. The mile was done in 5 minutes 28 seconds; The ladies in the grand stand and in the carriages having a fine view of the runner's proportions as he came down the homestretch.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

The War Department has been informed of the result of the recent Courts-martial which have been held at Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton. The sentences of the prisoners have not yet been promulgated.

Orders have been received to send the *Vanderbilt* to sea to-day, if possible. She is nearly ready, and may probably go. Her mission is said to be of a most important character, but its nature it has been deemed advisable not to publish. An armament of twelve 11-inch guns and two rifle Parrots have been put on board. It is notified that henceforward she will be known as the United States steam frigate *Vanderbilt*.

Yesterday the regular trial trip of the *Passaic* was to have taken place from Greenpoint, but the arrangements not having been completed, it was postponed. The gun will be fired inside the turret on the trial, an effort which involves one of the most important principles of the new iron-clad philosophy.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Central Park March.....H. B. Dodworth.
2. Overture, "Czar und Zimmermann"....Lortzing.
3. Song, "The Harp that Once."
4. Last Waltz.....Jullien.

PART II.

1. Duet from "La Muette di Portici".....Auber.
2. Overture to "Oberon".....Weber.
3. Selections from "Anna Bolena".....Donizetti.
4. Aria, "Brightest Eyes".....Stigelli.

PART III.

1. Quickstep from "Sicilian Vespers".....Verdi.
2. Leap-Year Polka.....H. B. Dodworth.
3. "Last Rose of Summer".....Bishop
4. War Galop.....D. Albert.

The National Pot-Pourri.

SALE OF CHOICE PAINTINGS.—A sale of oil paintings, embracing the works of Hart, Kensett, Casilear, Lang, Bierstadt, Church, Mignot, Tait, J. G. Brown, Coleman, Richards, and other artists, was opened at the Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, by Mr. Henry C. Scribner, auctioneer, on Wednesday night. The room was crowded with gentlemen desirous of purchasing these valuable works of art—the bidding was very active, and the prices realized very satisfactory. Among the pictures sold were "Valley of Repose," by Wageman; "Scene on the Hudson," Bolse; "Preparing for Supper," Thomas Nast; "Dismal Swamp," Carter; "Indian Camp," Bierstadt; "Scene on the White Mountains," T. Addison Richards; "Hiawatha," Otto Sommer; "Wise and Foolish Virgins," Roedter; "Portrait of Gov. Throop," Sarah Inman; "Wood Scene," Mignot, and a "Wrecking Scene," by Manzoni. The "Statue of Flora," by Chauncey B. Ives, was offered, but not sold—the highest bid being $1,100, which was made by A. T. Stewart, Esq.

PICKPOCKETS AT WORK.—The light-fingered gentry were busily employed in and around the Cooper Institute on the occasion of the Republican meeting there on Thursday night, and many of them reaped a rich harvest, the efforts of the Fifteenth Precinct police to the contrary notwithstanding. The police, however, succeeded in arresting a notorious pickpocket, who gave the name of THOS. MCINTIRE, on a charge of picking the pockets of SAMUEL HARRISON of a wallet containing $600. An accomplice was also arrested, but was discharged on account of his not being identified. MCINTIRE was held in the sum of $2,000 bail to answer.

Several more of the fraternity were arrested, but discharged for want of evidence.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—FRANCIS P. LYNCH, a young man about 17 years of age, nephew of Sheriff LYNCH, of this City, came to an untimely death on Thursday last, in the following manner: The deceased, in company with his cousin, JOHN GREEN, went on a gunning expedition in the neighborhood of [illegible] in which each were employed, and [illegible] Resolved to Smith.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby requested to report to this Board, at its next meeting, the present condition of the appropriation for Roads for the present year.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That Bernard Casserly be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to A. V. Stout, Esq., to erect a bay window to his building in Thirty-first-street, corner of Madison-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that the sidewalks in Leonard and Church streets, extending from the southeast corner of said streets, where out of repair, be regulated and flagged, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of the Committee on Sewers of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Clinton and Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Sewers, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culvert, be built in Forty-seventh-street, from the easterly side of Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Walsh, The President, Reed, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant, in favor of William P. Martin, for the sum of ($17 80-100) seventeen dollars and eighty cents, for repairs done to house of Engine Company number Twenty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Preamble, of Board of Councilmen, reciting the fact that, at the recent fire at number two hundred and seventy-nine Mott-street, on the night of the twenty-second of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, John Smith, of Hook and Ladder Company number Eighteen, saved the life of three persons at the risk of his own, with resolution that a Special Committee of Three be appointed to procure and present to Mr. John McCauley a suitable testimonial as a badge of honor for his self-sacrificing exertions as a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of the City of New-York, and that the sum of ($200) two hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was concurred in on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the parties employed by the Committee on National Affairs, in connection with the military honors at the remains of the late Col. Hugh McNeil and Col. Roderick Matthewson, for the amount of their respective bills, after such bills have been certified to be correct by said Committee.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—9.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilman, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the First Directress of the Wilson Industrial School for the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby donated to said Institution, and the Comptroller directed to charge the same to account of donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—10.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Farley—2.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of amending resolution of Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen, in relation to setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-eighth-street, etc., by providing that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalk flagged four feet wide through the middle of the same where necessary in Fifty-eighth-street, from Avenue A to the Third avenue, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying resolution therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that the Board [illegible] take up

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

An ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the issue of change notes, which may be used as a safe and convenient currency for fractional parts of a dollar."

Alderman Boole moved that the ordinance be referred to the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to confer with the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on this subject.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until To-morrow, Saturday, November first, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Troubles of Partners—Injunction Dissolved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

William A. Brusle, Jr., vs. *Charles E. Youngs.*—Plaintiff moves for a Receiver of the partnership property of late firm of Youngs & Brusle, and defendant moves to dissolve an injunction obtained by plaintiff Sept. 19, 1862.

It appears that the plaintiff and defendant entered into partnership, as clothiers and tailors, at No. 8 Bowery, in this City, on April 1, 1862, under the firm name of "Youngs & Brusle," and continued as such partners until the 12th of September last, when they dissolved by mutual consent, they agreeing that defendant (Youngs) should close up the business of the late firm.

The Court holds that there is nothing in the papers justifying the conclusion that defendant is acting unfaithfully or inefficiently in closing the business. Every existing creditor, except one, makes no application to the Court, not to interfere with the defendant's closing up the business. The injunction should be dissolved, but with liberty to the plaintiff to renew the application for an injunction and receiver on the occurrence or discovery of facts making such an application proper. And on account of the conflicts in the affidavits respecting many of the material facts relating to the terms of the partnership, the valuation and value of defendant's stock contribution to the capital, and what the defendant has since done and omitted to do, the defendant must stipulate, as a condition to granting the order of dissolution, not to bring any suit or take other proceedings on the undertaking given to obtain the injunction until after the trial of the action, or until the further order of the Court. It is more difficult in a case of conflicting affidavits to arrive at the truth, than when the affiants are orally examined and cross-examined in open court.

Ashmead & Reavey for motion for receiver; Shaffer & Huff in opposition, and for motion to dissolve injunction.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Judge Daly, Acting Surrogate.

The wills of the following persons have been admitted to probate during the week: Benjamin S. Burgiss, Nicholas Backer, Jacob Halm, Annie Marie Elliros, Cornelius Van Allen Anderson, John Gray, Nathaniel Laird and Walter Urguhast.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of Mortimer Livingston, et al. for Appointment of Trustee under the Will of Jane Winter, deceased.—I do not think this a proper case for the appointment of the Trust Company as Trustee. A reference is ordered to Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq., to inquire as to a suitable person to be appointed, and what security should be given, and to report to the Court. Notice of the motion to confirm report to be given to the parties.

Peabody et al., vs. *Leavitt et al.*—Motion granted on the usual stipulation.

Pensot vs. *Leaville et al.*—Judgment ordered, and Referee to sell.

Before Justice Barnard.

Burke vs. *Dowling.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Bachelor vs. *Bush et al.*—The exceptions are overruled, and judgment is ordered for the plaintiff, which will be settled on two days' notice, if counsel fail to agree on the appropriate form of it.

Stephens et al. vs. *Hall et al.*—All the exceptions to the Referee's report, with the exceptions before settled, are overruled. (See memorandum with the Clerk at Chambers.)

Before Justice Monell.

Bowes, &c. vs. *Kelly, Sheriff*—(Two suits.)—Motion granted.

Marr vs. *Mitchel, Darling, &c.* vs. *Wright, &c.*—The same.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Du Bois vs. *Thompson.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied.

Wetzel vs. *Linney.*—Parties to appear before Judge Hilton on a day to be fixed. On failure of defendant to do so, motion to be granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible] Stock Exchange, Oct. 31, 1862.

$65,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103⅜	100 Erie R. Preferred	91⅝
10,100 U.S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103⅝	50 do	91⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s 1868	97	50 do	b10 91⅝
15,000 U. S. 6s '74...Cou.	93⅝	50 do	91⅝
15,000 do	93	100 Hudson River R.	78
10,000 Treas. 7.30 ₱ c. N.	103⅛	200 do	s30 78
2,000 N. Y. State 6s '72	103⅜	300 do	78⅛
6,000 Ill. War Loan	103	50 do	s30 78⅛
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90..	54⅜	500 do	78⅛
4,000 Virginia St. 6s	65⅜	100 do	b60 78⅜
2,000 do	65	50 Stonington R.	100
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	63	200 Reading Railroad	78
2,000 do	62⅝	100 Nor. & Wor. R.	77
5,000 do	b10 63	200 Mich Cen. R.	90
20,000 do	62⅞	200 do	b30 90
11,000 Mo. 6s ins. to H. & St. J	72	100 do	89⅞
7,000 do	71¾	800 do	89⅝
2,000 Cal. large Bs. 7s	112⅜	200 do	89⅝
11,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs.	101⅜	100 do	89½
2,000 Ii. R. con. bs.	100	100 do	s30 89⅜
3,000 C. B & Q. R. 8 pr ct. bonds	115	500 M. S. & N. I. R.	42¾
1,000 Mich. Sc. 2d m.	99⅜	150 do	s60 42
5,000 M. So. S. F. bs.	109	700 do	s10 42⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs.	106¾	100 do	b30 42⅜
3,000 do	107	500 do	42⅜
7,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st m.	98	200 do	b10 42⅝
5,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. prf.	79½	50 do	s5 42⅝
2,500 C. & N. W. Ap ex. b	90	50 do	42⅝
1,000 C. & N. W. As. bds.	59	100 do	b10 42¾
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d Mtg.	33⅜	50 Pits., Ft. W. & Chic.	58½
3,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f. bd	102½	145 do	c 58
10,500 P., F. W. & C. 1st m.	106	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	83⅜
8,000 do	106⅜	400 do	s30 83⅜
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 2dm.	75	100 do	83¾
5,000 Clev & Pitts. 4thm	74¾	150 Panama Railroad	152½
5,000 Jolliet R. bds. & pc.	104	100 Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip	81⅜
50 Merchants' Bank	107	200 do	s30 81⅜
100 Broadway Bank	140	400 do	81⅜
15 Bank of N. America	102	100 do	81¾
94 Manhattan Bank	130	850 Clev. & Pitts. R.	38
5 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	111⅜	100 do	b30 38¼
12 Penn. Coal Co	109	100 do	s10 38
500 Cumb. Coal Pref.	13⅜	26 do	37¾
50 do	s30 13⅜	350 Gal. & Chicago R.	85
200 Nicar. Transit Co	7	50 do	84⅞
100 do	8¾	100 do	s30 84¾
170 Pac. Mail Steam. Co.	122	50 do	b10 85
250 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	105⅜	20 Clev. & Tol. R.	69⅜
150 do	s30 105¼	700 do	69¾
150 do	s10 105⅜	100 do	69⅝
100 do	105⅝	100 do	b10 69¾
500 do	b60 105¾	100 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	s30 82⅜
50 Harlem Railroad	21¾	150 do	82⅜
300 do	21⅝	150 do	b30 82⅜
600 Erie Railway	63¼	100 do	82⅝
50 do	s30 63	5 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	115
50 do	s30 63¼	25 do	117
300 do	63⅜	575 do	119
300 do	s30 63¾	100 do	118⅜
100 do	b30 63¾	100 Mil. & P. du Ch. R.	34⅜
250 do	s60 63	11 Mil. & P. du Ch. 2d Pr.	78
5 Warren R.	100	50 Tol. & Wabash R.	35¼
		120 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	b60 80
		23 do	78

SECOND BOARD.

$22,000 U.S. 6s, '81. Cou.	104	100 Reading Railroad	78⅛
10,000 Treas. 7.3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	105⅛	500 do	78⅜
13,000 do	105⅜	500 Mich. Cen. R.	90⅜
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 1stm.	107	100 do	90⅜
800 P., F. W. & C. 2dm.	94	2000 do	s30 90¾
500 Mich. S. & N. Ind. Mtg.	99	200 do	90⅜
10,000 do	99⅜	100 do	b60 90⅜
100 Pac. Mail St. Co.	123	500 M. S. & N. In. R.	43⅜
100 do	b30 123	300 do	43⅜
50 do	122⅜	300 do	43½
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	105⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 84
150 Erie Railway	64⅜	300 do	84
50 do	b30 64⅜	50 Panama Railroad	154
200 do	s10 64⅜	350 Ill. C. R. Scrip	81¾
100 do	s30 64	10 Clev. & Pitts. R.	38
400 do	64	200 do	s30 38¼
50 Del., L. & W. R.	90	400 do	38⅜
10 Erie R. Preferred	91¾	100 do	b30 38⅜
100 do	91⅜	300 do	b30 38⅝
100 Hudson River R.	78¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	s60 85
600 do	79	50 do	s30 85½
50 Harlem Railroad	21¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	70¾
200 do	21⅝	600 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	83¾
350 Harlem R. Pref.	49¾	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	115
200 do	s30 49¾	50 do	116
		50 Nor. & Wor. R.	79

FRIDAY, Oct. 31—P. M.

The price of Gold fell to-day from 130⅛ to 129½@129¾ ₱ cent., and Exchange on London to 143@143½ ₱ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills, and 141½@142 for Merchant bills on England. Later in the day the price of Gold improved to 129¾@130 ₱ cent.

The Public Funds of the United States further improved to 104 ₱ cent. for the 6 ₱ cents. of 1881. The number of buyers both for investment and on speculation has sensibly increased within the last few days. Between the sessions of the Stock Exchange Board to-day $128,000 were taken at 104 ₱ cent. Treasury paper is also firmer at 105½@105¾ for the 7.30 ₱ cents., and 99⅛@99¼ for the 6 ₱ cents., redeemable in twelve months. The letter of the Secretary, referred to yesterday, on the condition of the Public Debt and the National resources for its unfailing support, continues to have a healthy influence, in addition to which the evidences of activity in the Army of the Potomac, which appear in this morning's papers, impart a good degree of confidence in the immediate rise of these funds.

The price of money in the open market is 5 ₱ cent to the Brokers, on temporary loan, and from 4 to 6 ₱ cent on prime Merchant paper, according to date. The line of Loans at Bank is favored at present with a fair supply of 12 months Certificates of Treasury Indebtedness. The issue of this paper is gradually increasing to the public creditors, many of whom either hypothecate it at Bank or sell it out and out at a discount of ¼@1 ₱ cent. The offering of regular Merchant paper at Bank or on the Street is not large. A very large proportion of the current business in both Foreign and Domestic Merchandise is done for cash. Where the terms made are for 4@6 months' credit, the bills are frequently cashed for the purchasers, at a discount of 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum The Customs Duties this week are moderate, and they will probably continue so, as usual through the month of November, the period from 15th October to the 15th December being ordinarily the slackest of the year in the Import entries. The sales of U. S. Custom House Notes to-day were at 126½@125½@125@125¾ ₱ cent. The export demand for Gold for the steamers sailing to-morrow is light, less than one third the sum sent out last week. The Hamburg steamer has about $100,000 engaged, and the Liverpool steamer about $300,000 to $400,000.

On the Stock Exchange to-day there is a further rapid advance on Hudson River shares to 79¼ ₱ cent., supposed to be on the prospect of a scrip dividend of 6 or 7 ₱ cent. at the close of December, to represent the net earnings of the year, the cash derived from which is otherwise applied to the liquidation of the floating debt of the Company. There is also a large additional rise on the shares of the Burlington and Quincy Company, on the following official notice of dividends, scrip and cash, issued from the Bank of Commerce, the transfer agency of the concern:

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Companies distribute on the 15th November to their Stockholders of record on the 1st November—one share of new stock to every five old ones, fractions payable in cash at the rate of $100 per share; this to represent undivided earnings of the previous four years; also four dollars per share in cash, free from Government tax a dividend from the net earnings of the past six months, payable at same time.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 1st to the close of business on the 15th.

The other Railway shares were firmer after the first call of the list at the early Board, and on the Street, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., the market was quite buoyant, especially on the Erie, the common stock rising 2 ₱ cent. over the lowest price of yesterday. The Western shares were also firmer on the Street, and at the Second Board, and the Share market generally had a better look than on Thursday.

Late in the afternoon the Share market and United States Stocks were firm, with a spirited demand on nearly the whole list. The shares of the Pacific Mail and Panama Companies have further advanced. The latter sold at 154½ ₱ cent., the highest figure ever made on the Stock from the initiation of the enterprise in 1850–51. The following are about the latest figures, as compared with Thursday afternoon:

	Thur.	Frid.		Thur.	Frid.
U. S. 6s. 1881	103⅜	104	N. Y. Central	105¼	105⅜
Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts.	105⅛	105⅜	Erie Common	63¾	64¾
U. S. 6s, 1874	93	93	Erie Preferred	91¾	91¾
Missouris	52⅛	53	Hudson	76¼	75¾
Tennessees	53¾	54⅜	Mich. Central	90¼	90¾
Pacific	122	123⅜	Mich. Southern	43	43¼

Illinois Central	81	Commerce Scrip Stock	99
Cumberland Coal	10¾	Broadway	100
Canton Co.	31¾	Ocean	98
Quicksilver	11¾	Bank of the Republic	97
Cumberland Coal Pref.	31	Mahaver	96
Reading	111	Metropolitan	104
Harlem	21	East River	99
Hudson River	78	Nassau	101
Erie	63⅜	Shoe and Leather	103
Michigan Southern	43¼	Importers' & Traders'	100
Illinois Central	81	Continental	112
Cumberland Coal	10¾	Park	97
Canton Co.	31¾	Corn Exchange	98
Quicksilver	11¾	Ocean	98
Cumberland Coal Pref.	31	Commonwealth	97
Reading	111	Continental	97
Harlem	21	Metropolitan	104
Hudson River	78	Mechanics'	97
Erie	63⅜	Union	97
Michigan Southern	43¼	Ocean	98
Illinois Central	81	Commonwealth	97
Cumberland Coal	10¾	Continental	97
Canton Co.	31¾	Metropolitan	104
Quicksilver	11¾	Mechanics'	97
Cumberland Coal Pref.	31	Union	97
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Hudson River	78	Ocean	98
Erie	63⅜	Commonwealth	97
Michigan Southern	43¼	Continental	97
Illinois Central	81	Metropolitan	104
Cumberland Coal	10¾	Mechanics'	97
Canton Co.	31¾	Union	97

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE JEALOUS WIFE.

WINTER GARDEN——RICHARD III.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CAMILLE; OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 485 Broadway—THE POSTILLON OF LONJUMEAU.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—TREATY WITH JAPAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIERRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Whatever may be the present position of the main body of the rebel army under LEE—and the opinion at Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters still is that it is in the vicinity of Winchester—there is no doubt that our army is steadily pushing forward into Virginia, BURNSIDE was yesterday at Purcellsville. The forces under Gens. FRENCH and SEDGWICK left Harper's Ferry yesterday morning, and crossed the Shenandoah Bridge. SUMNER'S corps also moved through the Blue Mountain and Short Hills, to form a junction with BURNSIDE. Nearly all the troops have moved from the Loudon and Maryland Heights, though Gen. GRARY'S command is for the present to remain on Bolivar Heights as a guard. A reconnoissance from Harper's Ferry found the enemy in heavy force at Charlestown, and another from Purcellsville discovered them near Paris and Upperville, said to be under LONGSTREET, and Snicker's Gap was strongly defended by them. LEE is positively said to be still at Winchester, and a battle is looked for at any moment.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Harper's Ferry under date of Oct. 30: "The Army of the Potomac will in future consist of three grand armies, nine corps, thirty divisions, seventy brigades. The first grand army will consist of the *corps d'armée* of Maj.-Gens. REYNOLDS, (late HOOKER,) FITZ-JOHN PORTER and W. B. FRANKLIN, and will be commanded by the senior Major-General, JOSEPH HOOKER. The second army will consist of the *corps d'armée* of Maj.-Gens. COUCH, (late SUMNER,) O. G. WILCOX, (late BURNSIDE,) SLOCUM, (late BANKS,) and will be commanded by senior Maj.-Gen. AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE. The third grand army will consist of the *corps d'armée* of Maj.-Gen. COX and two others now organized, and to whom permanent commanders have not yet been assigned by the President. This army will be commanded by senior Maj.-Gen. EDWIN V. SUMNER. The rebel army in Northern Virginia is composed of two grand armies, under Lieut.-Gens. JACKSON and LONGSTREET, consisting of four *corps d'armée*, of twelve brigades each, with artillery. The rebel cavalry arm forms a division, under command of Maj.-Gen. STUART, who makes any detail for, or executes any order from Gen. LEE, and is entirely under the control of the Commanding General, his cavalry being an independent organization."

The Washington *Republican* of Thursday says: "A gentleman who left Richmond about a week ago, and who had, while there, opportunity of free intercourse with leading rebels, informs us that it was their avowed policy to avoid any further serious fighting on the line of the Potomac, and to draw our forces into their interior by retreats. This is confirmed by the retirement of Gen. LEE from the Upper Potomac. They pursued the same line of tactics when Gen. MCCLELLAN landed at Fortress Monroe last Spring, drawing him back until he came within sight of Richmond, and then pouncing upon him just at the right moment, after his army had been sufficiently reduced by the waste of a Summer's campaign in a sickly region. The rebels now feel that they must postpone battles upon a great scale, until the 'six hundred thousand more,' who have responded to the last two calls of the President, are reduced to about half that number by Winter marches and exposure. The rebels know how to retreat as well as how to fight, and until there is more vigor in pursuit manifested by our Generals, it is no difficult matter to get away from them."

We learn from the Columbus (Ga.) *Times*, of the 17th ult., that Gen. BUTLER, with 7,000 men, had landed at Pensacola, and was expected to advance to the junction of the Mobile, Montgomery and Pensacola Railroads. It will be recollected that Gen. BUTLER has recently visited Pensacola, and there may be some truth in this report.

The ship *Alleghanian*, of this City, was partially destroyed by the rebels on Tuesday night, in Chesapeake Bay, near the Virginia shore. She was bound from Baltimore to London, and had anchored to await the subsidence of the storm, which commenced on Sunday last. The rebels came from the mouth of the Plankatank River in boats, boarded her, took the Captain and a part of the crew prisoners, and set the vessel on fire. The fire was extinguished, however, by a boat's crew from a mortar schooner some distance off, from which the fire was discovered.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER has issued orders that "any vessel that may be fired on by guerrillas, or other persons, will do all damage in her power to the vicinity from which she was attacked, in order to repress the outrageous practice of guerrilla warfare. After the 25th of October, all vessels found landing cargoes at any point below Cairo, or any point between Cairo and Louisville, except at places specified in Collectors' Permits, or by permission of the naval commanding officer, or at places occupied by United States troops, shall be brought to Cairo, and be detained until the matter is investigated."

The *corps d'armée* of Gens. CRITTENDEN and MCCOOK were expected to arrive at Columbus, Ky., on Oct. 28, *en route* for Nashville. Gen. GILBERT'S corps will remain in Kentucky for the present.

GENERAL NEWS.

A grand Union demonstration was held last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The house was crowded to overflowing, and outside meetings were organized for the benefit of those who were unable to gain admittance to the building. Mr. TREMAIN made one of his most able, argumentative and eloquent appeals in behalf of the Union. Rev. Dr. Cox and others also addressed the meeting.

The German Union men of New-York made a glorious display of strength last evening at the Cooper Institute. Prof. FRANCIS LIEBER, of Columbia College, presided, assisted by one hundred and seventy Vice-Presidents and eighty Secretaries, comprising some of the most eminent German names in the country. Able addresses were made by Gen. Wadsworth, Prof. Reinhold Solger, Welt von Gernsbach, Capt. R. W. Raymond, and Dr. Rudolph Dulon. A series of patriotic resolutions was passed, and the emancipation policy of the President and the Union ticket were indorsed with unbounded enthusiasm. Many ladies were present, and a fine glee club sang, during the evening, patriotic airs composed for the occasion. At least five thousand persons filled the hall, and all seemed animated by one hearty Union sentiment.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN delivered a speech last evening to a quite full house at the Academy of Music. His subjects, as stated by himself, were England, Ireland and America. The address was in fact, an argument for SEYMOUR and the stoppage of the war. CASSIUS M. CLAY was present, introduced Mr. TRAIN, and spoke briefly himself. There were many interruptions, of a kind indicating great miscellaneity of political sentiments in the audience.

A Seymourite mass meeting was held in Williamsburgh, last evening, corner South Seventh and Fourth streets. The speakers were ELI P. NORTON, of New-York; JNO. D. MCKENZIE, J. C. BERGEN, EDMUND DRIGGS, C. C. EGAN, and others of Brooklyn. A considerable fracas occurred at the inside meeting, and the whole thing was a fizzle, though the meeting had been announced for some days past by a loud flourish of trumpets.

By the arrival of the brig *Queen Victoria*, Capt. HITCH, we have advices from St. Vincent to Oct. 15. We are informed by Capt. HITCH that a few days previous to his sailing, the negro laborers on the Island had risen against the proprietors and managers of estates, burning their houses, ill-treating them and their families, and robbing them of clothing and valuables, and in one instance killing an overseer. There being no troops there at the time, the white population were compelled to turn out *en masse*, when they succeeded, after killing seven of the rioters and taking some 150 prisoners, in quelling the disturbance for the time. The cause of the trouble was supposed to be that the owners and managers of the estates on the island were about to cut down the wages. Since the above occurred a man-of-war and troops have arrived from Trinidad, and everything was quiet.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of HENRY A. HURLCUT was submitted for Street Commissioner. Mr. OTTIWELL spoke very favorably of the nomination Mr. FROMENT had heard that the Mayor made nominations without obtaining the consent of the parties named. The nomination was rejected by 9 to 3. Then the name of WILLIAM P. ESTERBROOK was read, for Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct—the first nomination made to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Mr. TAPPEN. By 8 to 4 it was referred to a special committee, and the President appointed Messrs. WALSH, JEREMIAH and ALLEN. Mr. OTTIWELL offered a resolution calling upon the Superintendent of Roads for a statement of the number of men employed under him, and the particular work on which each man is engaged. Mr. FROMENT thought it was designed to reflect upon the Street Department, rumored abuses in which a committee were some time ago appointed to investigate, but so far had failed to meet publicly, or to report upon the subject. The resolution ought to go to that committee, or be laid over till a Street Commissioner is appointed. Mr. DAYTON wished to know what "work" meant under City supervision. He had seen men employed by the Croton Board engaged in what passed as "work," but which really was play. The resolution was adopted, and also another, by Mr. SMITH, asking the Comptroller for a statement of the condition of the appropriation for roads. The Councilmanic Fractional Currency Ordinance was taken up, and referred, and the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A petition was received from the laborers employed on the new Court-house for an increase of wages. Mr. TWEED said the men now received only 80 cents per day; he thought they ought to have at least $1. Mr. PURDY stated that, owing to the adverse position of the Mayor respecting payments for the work, because of the failure of this Board to fill the vacant Commissionership, the men had to be paid in scrip, which they were obliged to part with at a heavy discount for cash. He thought they ought to be paid $1 25 per day. A copy of the petition was ordered to be sent to the City Hall Commissioners, with the request that the laborers be paid such wages as private persons would pay for their services. A number of resignations of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election were accepted, and the vacancies filled. The list of polling places were ordered to be published in the TIMES and several other newspapers on Monday and Tuesday next. The Board adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday.

Gen. BANKS, accompanied by Gen. WALBRIDGE, quietly visited the Produce Exchange shortly after noon yesterday, and met with a most cordial reception from the Produce merchants.

The cargo of the prize steamer *Lodona*, consisting chiefly of wines and liquors, was sold at auction in Philadelphia on Thursday, and brought fair prices.

The iron-clad steamer to be built at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, preparations for laying the keel of which are now being made, is to have a shield of five inches in thickness, composed of plates not less than one inch thick. The deck plating is to be in two thicknesses of three-quarters of an inch each, making it an inch and a half thick. This will be a full half inch thicker than the deck of the *New Ironsides*. The revolving towers of the new steamer are to be twenty-one feet in diameter and eleven inches in thickness. Like the side plating the towers are to be composed of plates one inch in thickness. The steamer is also to have an impregnable smoke-pipe, which is to be six inches in thickness, about four feet in diameter, and eight feet high above the deck. On one of the turrets is to be a pilot-house, constructed in a manner similar to those now being put on the steamers of the *Monitor* pattern.

The steamship *Ericsson*, LOWBER, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on Sunday morning. She is going out under sealed orders. The steamship *Bio Bio* will leave Pier No. 13 North River, Saturday noon, for Key West and Havana.

The steam-transport *Haze* arrived yesterday morning, from Newbern, N. C., in charge of Capt. I. FRANCIS SWEET, U. S. M. A., and a navy crew—the former captain, (CLIFT,) first and second officers, second engineer, cook and steward having been arrested in Newbern. She was delivered to the Quartermaster.

It is understood that the Government will order a different and much better paper for the postal currency, as that now in use is found to be totally inadequate for the purpose.

Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL has captured 150 Indians, including 30 warriors, ten miles west of Big Sioux, Minnesota. He has taken them to Col. SIBLEY'S camp.

The Public Funds of the United States were again in good demand yesterday at advancing rates. Large sales of the 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 were made at 104 ₩ cent. The Railway share list improved ¼@1 ₩ cent., and left off firm. Gold fell to 129¼@129½, and subsequently recovered to 129¾@130, as against 130@130¼ on Thursday afternoon. Exchange on London 143½ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday; Flour and Wheat were decidedly lower. Cotton was pretty brisk and buoyant. Sugars, Coffee, Hay, Hops, Candles, Ingot Copper, Hides, Leather, Gunny Bags, Jute Hemp, Oils, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky were in fair demand. Pork was more freely dealt in, but was cheaper. Bacon and Lard were less sought after. Beef was in moderate request, as were also Fish, Fruit, Laths, Seeds, Spices, and Oolong Teas. The freight market was very quiet.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST IN NEW-JERSEY.—The Fifth District of New-Jersey is sufficiently near neighbor of New-York to justify a special interest in its political tendencies and action. The vast manufacturing interest of the City of Newark ramifies throughout our own commercial system, and has inwoven itself so closely with the framework of the national prosperity that when the crash of the rebellion came upon us there were many "lukewarm in the faith" and doubtful of the popular heart, who expected to see material instincts override the impulses of patriotism in that important section of our sister State.

These skeptics were disappointed. The Fifth District has done its duty nobly in the field, and it now proposes to do its duty in the council-chamber as nobly. The Republicans of that District have nominated as their candidate for Congress Mr. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, a lawyer of proved ability, and a citizen of recognized character, a patriot and not a partisan, a man who stood for compromise against the clamors of fanaticism while compromise was still compatible with honor, and who stands to-day for decisive war against the cabals of national infidelity, when decisive war alone can open to us the pathway of a lasting and of a glorious peace. We have already expressed our deep sense of the importance of the pending Congressional elections. It is not possible to exaggerate their importance. Partisan considerations are worse than insignificant in the presence of the tremendous issues which the next Congress of the United States will be summoned to confront. Never before in the history of America was it so vitally important to every man of us that the nation should be represented in its Legislature by honesty, ability and unquestionable love of country as now. These qualifications Mr. BRADLEY has shown himself to possess in public and in private life. Were he a Democrat they would entitle him to the votes of the reflecting among his political opponents. Being a Republican, they must induce even reflecting Democrats to insist upon it that the national interests of the Fifth New Jersey District shall be lodged in no hands less competent than his own.

GEN. WADSWORTH'S SPEECH.—It is not too much to say that the presence of Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, at the great meeting night before last, has most powerfully contributed to his success in the canvass. He exhibited a noble eloquence in speech and a majesty of thought that the people generally have not given him credit for. There is, indeed, a vividness in his perceptions, and a contagious enthusiasm in the delivery of his sentiments, that mark him as belonging to the highest class of popular orators. That he is earnest, able and eloquent, as well as patriotic and self-sacrificing in his devotion to the Union, are facts that will make the people of New-York anxious to have Gen. WADSWORTH for their Governor.

The Close of the Canvass.

There is then a prospect of a mighty vote in city and country next Tuesday. The people are at last finally aroused to the real character of the issue. The brief period of earnest discussion has ventilated the field wonderfully. The dust and the smoke which the Seymourite leaders early contrived to raise has been dispelled, and the real principles and aims of these men now stand out in clear relief. It has been made perfectly evident that these leaders mean to weaken and paralize the arm of the President—that they seek to distract and divide the loyal sentiment of the North—that they desire to convince foreign nations that there is not spirit enough left here to oppose intervention—that they purpose to make all things bend to the one sole consummation of a speedy peace—that they will give or take any terms, and that the whole practical result of their policy must be the yielding to the rebels of everything they have struggled for, and the making them entire masters of the situation. The demagogues themselves have discovered that it is useless for them to try to hide their real motives longer. They have dropped all their first clap-trap about the more vigorous prosecution of the war, and now do not stick at proclaiming that the sooner it is abandoned the better. The have devoted their later labors particularly to fixing the responsibility of the existence of the war upon the Abolitionists, and to maintaining that the war is only continued to realize the ends of the Abolitionists. There can hardly be a doubt that, if the canvass were continued a month longer, these leaders would come square up to the Beauregard mark, and not only denounce the war as an Abolition war, but denounce as Abolitionists every officer and soldier engaged in it. That audacity would be but the natural climax of their present outgivings.

Though the time, perhaps, has not yet fully come for all these leaders to declare themselves the positive enemies of the war, it is certain that the *effective* support of the war is the actual question before the people. The Empire State is in reality to pronounce whether the war should be persevered in until its full consummation is reached in the complete reëstablishment of National authority, or whether it is to be given over as a miserable failure. If we are now to embrace the policy of HORATIO SEYMOUR, and those who have been his chief spokesmen, we had far better never have embarked in this war at all. It would have been superlative wisdom to have adopted the Tweddle Hall programme of no coercion, at the time it was originally put forth—false and ignoble as it was then deemed—rather than to ground arms and creep round to it now. In the one way we should have lost the Union indeed, but should have saved blood, treasure, and, in some respects, perhaps, our rank and dignity as a people ready to make any sacrifice to avoid fraternal strife. In the other, we not only lose the Union, but all the blood and all the treasure we have expended will have gone for naught, and we must submit to the humiliation of defeat, and for all time bear the yoke of established inferiority. It would have been incalculably better that we should have never undertaken to overcome the rebellion, than to sink before it now discouraged and submissive.

We cannot believe that New-York will thus abandon all further struggle for the Union, or give herself up to the control of those who are believed to have that purpose at heart. No State has, in time past, derived such immense advantages from the Union. It was this Union, and nothing else, that made her the Empire State what she is. Without it, all her unequaled commercial advantages would have been of comparatively little avail. If the rebellion shall succeed, it will be absolutely impossible for New-York to retain her rank and prosperity; for the insecurity and general disorganization that will ensue, must bear with especial injury upon trade and commerce. Agriculture, and even manufactures, may live and thrive amid civil confusion, but commerce cannot. We are bound by every consideration of interest, as well as of patriotism, to stand fast by the Government in its endeavor to overmaster this deadly rebellion. There never has been, and never will be, a more urgent occasion for the faithful discharge of this duty than the election of next Tuesday.

Go in Peace.

Prince JOHN VAN BUREN, the *blasé* political chief of SEYMOUR'S staff, speaking for one who hopes to be the legal commander of the militia of the great State of New-York, publicly advises the people to let the rebels go in peace. Thus, to use the phrase of Mr. GLADSTONE, would JEFFERSON DAVIS create a nation. But, that nation once created and acknowledged, what peace would there henceforth be for the remaining United States? The millenium has not yet come, the lion and the lamb do not yet lie down together, as the navies and armies of all civilized nations attest. The hollow voice of a worn-out political comedian, like the heir of Lindenwald, is not likely to exorcise the spirit of war from SEYMOUR'S dear Southern friends.

No delusion could be more fatal than that letting the rebels go in peace would cause the disbanding of armies and the cessation of war expenses. The beginning of a new nation at the South would be the beginning of a great standing army for us. The contiguity of nations compels them to arm for self-defence. If this country is divided into two nations, war will be the chronic state of both. Each will keep half a million of men under arms, for the same reason that France and Austria keep themselves in perpetual readiness for war. To let the rebels go in peace, in order to avoid conscription and taxation, would be to incur a never-ending liability to draft, and a ceaseless drain on the country's resources. Such a cry of peace, where there is no peace, only brings to the mind of a thoughtful man sure visions of a fortified frontier, a great navy, and an immense standing army that, sooner or later, would bring a military despotism in its train.

It would be just as safe to listen to a call from the arch-fiend to repentance, as to listen to a call of peace from a sympathizer with secession. In this work of overthrowing the enemies of the Republic, whoever is not for us is against us. The only possible peace is in a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. Peace is to be reached by conquering the rebels, not by letting them go. To let them go in peace, is just as inherently false as to cool yourself in fire. So, not only honor, liberty and country are involved in the struggle, but peace itself.

Freemen of the proud State of New-York! this cry to you of peace is a delusion and a snare. It is nothing less than an enemy's device. Those who raise the cry may be themselves deceived, instead of deceivers. No matter; the fatal consequences will be the same. By supporting men for high and controlling offices who cry peace where there is no peace, you will not only imperil civil liberty and your country, but will subject yourselves to the danger of perpetual military service, and to taxation renewed without end. Look at Europe, divided into hostile nations, and see what your condition will be if you let the rebels go in peace.

SEYMOURITE FREE SPEECH.—The Seymourites have held numerous meetings in this City and vicinity during the past month, and in no single instance have they been interrupted by any of the adherents of the Union and WADSWORTH, though the speeches of their orators have abounded in topics and the language of irritation. None of the Seymourite journals have as yet recorded an instance of any attempt to molest their gatherings, on the part of the Union Republican War party; and we all know that the least effort in that direction would have been recorded and immensely magnified by every journal in the interest of the Submissionists. So much for the fair-dealing policy which actuates the Union party. But how stands the case on the other side? On Thursday evening last, small gangs of Seymourites stationed themselves in front of outside stands at the Cooper Institute, and showed their love for "free speech," (which they have made one of their party shibboleths to trap the unwary,) by continual insults and interruptions during the addresses of our orators. Not content with this, their principal organ, the *World*, informs us that these ardent advocates of unrestricted freedom of debate, cast missiles at the speakers on stand No. 2, and that "while the missiles were being forwarded," (we quote from the *World's* report,) "several gentlemen obsequiously bowed their heads, and thus escaped injury." On Wednesday evening of last week, at the meeting of Republican Unionists, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Broadway, called to ratify the nomination of Col. MCLEOD MURPHY for Congress, the same class of "patriots" caused such great confusion that the speaking was, for a time, necessarily suspended; and at the meeting on Wednesday last, a squad of police had to be in attendance to prevent similar disgraceful proceedings. The TIMES of yesterday records a like outrage attempted in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn. We desire to make no comment on these matters, but merely to ask every honest voter the question, "Which party has, *by its acts*, proved itself the advocate of free speech?"

NO AID AND COMFORT.—The malconten "People's Party" of Massachusetts are in desperate straits for the want of candidates who will stand their support. Their nominees turn upon them as soon as they are set up. Another instance has just occurred in the Sixth District. ADDISON GAGE, whom those mischief-makers nominated to supersede Mr. GOOCH, the present sterling War Republican Congressman from that District, declines, and gives his reasons. He says:

"If I can judge anything from the speeches that have been made in different parts of the State by the leaders of the People's Party, they do not now sustain the President, as was expressed in the original call. I have not received anything that would approve of me in the legal office opposed to the President. I shall, therefore, decline to accept the position offered me in the People's Party."

He is not for giving aid and comfort to the rebels by factious opposition to the Administration. The lesson will answer precisely as well for this meridian.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—GEN. WALBRIDGE IN THE FIELD.—Gen. WALBRIDGE has taken the field in the First District, as a War Democrat, in opposition to BEN. WOOD. Gen. W. is a great favorite in his district with his own party, and will be likely to carry a large majority of it in his favor, and at the same time unite all the elements of the opposition. He is for war upon the rebellion till it is utterly crushed, and sustains the most vigorous military measures to this end. He is the antipodes of BEN. WOOD in every particular—in respectability, in patriotism and in his devotion to the public welfare. If he can save the City from the everlasting disgrace of the election of "Love and Secession" WOOD, he will be entitled to a Nation's gratitude. Gen. WALBRIDGE'S position in reference to the great questions at issue in the election, is well set forth in his card to the public, in which he shows himself to be an earnest supporter of the honor as well as the perpetuity of the Government and people. We hope to be able next Wednesday morning to chronicle his triumphant election.

FERNANDO WOOD.—The grandest eulogy ever pronounced upon the value of a good name was put, by SHAKESPEARE, into the mouth of Iago, by all odds the most consummate villain he ever drew. The master-artist was simply true to nature. FERNANDO WOOD'S glorification, in his ratification speech, of the eminent virtues that ought to be combined in one who aspired to represent the people in the National councils, became him well. All such characters, to be fully themselves, must at times appropriate the livery of heaven. But we are happy to hear that, despite all this high corruption, FERNANDO will probably come to grief. The ratification meeting last evening of his competitor, Capt. JOHN DUFFY, the war candidate of the Fifth District, gave excellent promise of it. The Captain has a support, which the Ex-Mayor, with all his chicanery, will find it about impossible to overcome. It really looks as if the man who has so long been a public scandal will now get his quietus. There is not a Congressional nominee in the State whose defeat would be hailed with such unfeigned satisfaction by all good and true people.

THE CHURCH AND THE WAR.—The Synod of Illinois, (O. S.,) at its late meeting at Quincy, passed a spirited series of resolutions on the state of the country, which were replete with the spirit of loyalty and freedom. The seventh of these resolutions contains a solemn warning against contention and strife among Union people at this crisis of the nation, and furnishes a lesson which will be of value to the people of New-York and the whole North at this moment:

"7. We believe it to be the duty of all good men to frown upon all attempts to weaken confidence in the Government, or to divide and distract the loyal people of the country. The efforts of scheming politicians, and selfish demagogues, and of an unprincipled or disloyal newspaper Press, to give aid and comfort to the rebellion by dividing our people and raising up a *reactionary party that would sell justice and liberty*, and barter away all that is most sacred in our institutions for the sake of the *personal aggrandizement of a treacherous and short-lived peace*, ought to receive the indignant condemnation of all who fear God and love justice. None but a righteous peace can be permanent."

A BAD DAY FOR PRINCE JOHN.—Friday, the 24th ult., was an unlucky day for JOHN VAN BUREN. It would seem bad enough for him to have been shown up in the papers as a deliberate "perverter of the truth," but there was republished that same morning an article from the Richmond *Despatch* praising him as being "chivalric" and "magnanimous." To have attained to such praise as that from the rebels is a disgrace which few can hope to reach.

HOPE FOR THE SOUTH.—Mr. NORTON, one of the speakers at the Seymour meeting in the Park, on Tuesday evening, called upon his hearers to vote for SEYMOUR because he was a "statesman, whose election *would throw over the South a gleam of hope*." No doubt of it—and those who wish to give hope to the rebels will vote for him. Those who do not will vote for WADSWORTH.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.—Judge RUSSELL, in his speech at Tammany Hall, said that "if any man says that BEN. WOOD, because he is a candidate of the Democratic Party, is a traitor, he lies." But that is not the statement. No one alleges that he is a traitor because he is a candidate, but that he is a candidate because he sympathizes with traitors.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—CHARLES L. BENEDICT, the able and faithful representative last year of the First Assembly District, Brooklyn, has been most deservedly renominated by the Union War Party. His competitor is THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOT, a new resident of the District, but a member of the Assembly of 1860, and an active participant in the memorable corrupt legislation of that year, for which he was indignantly repudiated the year after by his former constituents. There ought to be no hesitation between such candidates.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH SOCIAL CIRCLE.—The second article in the *Saturday Evening Courier* on Plymouth Church is devoted to a description of and comment upon the peculiar institution known as the "Social Circle," which Mr. BEECHER introduced when he first assumed the pastorate of that Church. The Circle is long since done away with, but the description, as given, will amuse some, offend others, and instruct all.

FUN AHEAD—CLAY VS. TRAIN.—To-night, at the Cooper Institute, CASSIUS M. CLAY and GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN will discuss the question of Slavery. Freedom will be championed by a native of the South, and Slavery defended by a regular Boston Boy. The subject is one of some extent, the speakers each of unusual volubility, and the scene will be at once entertaining and astounding, if not instructive and improving.

FROM GEN. WASHINGTON DIX'S ARMY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCH.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 31.

OPERATIONS IN FRONT.

By advices from the front, we learn that Col. WINDHAM, of Gen. BAYARD'S Cavalry, left Chantilly on Wednesday to reconnoitre, and at last accounts was driving the rear guard of the rebel Gen. WADE'S force through Ashby's Gap. Col. WINDHAM is highly commended.

Another detachment of BAYARD'S force on Thursday drove the enemy into their retreats in Thoroughfare Gap.

Capt. CONNER, first reported mortally wounded, is rapidly recovering. The enemy gives strong testimony to his courage and skill as a soldier. Lieut. CONNER is known to be a prisoner and wounded.

AID FROM ENGLAND TO BUILD A REBEL NAVY.

There is reliable information of substantial aid being furnished by England for the construction of a rebel navy. Several immense iron-clad frigates are being constructed at present, calculated to cross the ocean, and of power sufficient to devastate our coasts and annihilate our shipping. Practically, England is now at war with the United States, and a formal declaration could scarcely add to the power for mischief which it exercises.

ARMY CHANGES.

The prospect for immediate changes in the army commands is much less than some weeks since. The Cabinet meeting, to-day, reached no new conclusion on this subject.

REBEL POSITIONS AND DESIGNS.

Reliable information shows that Gen. LONGSTREET who was wounded at Antietam, has reinforced the rebel army now collected at Petersburgh, near Richmond, with at least one division of the veteran troops recently in MCCLELLAN'S front. Gen. LONGSTREET will have command of the rebel army now moving from Petersburgh to the attack of Suffolk, with the ultimate intention of recapturing Norfolk. Prominent rebel sympathizers in this city, who have been uniformly well posted as to the plans of the Richmond Junta, assert that Gen. LEE has accomplished everything for which his recent campaign was undertaken, and that his army will risk no general engagement on this side of Richmond. They have now collected and sent to the great rebel granaries south of the Rappahannock, all the vast cereal and other productions of the Virginian Valleys—their pork and beef are in great part cured with the salt obtained in the Kanawha Salines and elsewhere; and thus munitioned, they will retire leisurely, as our army advances, through a country stripped of all food and supplies.

Whether the Archimidean lever, now being vigorously applied to the Army of the Potomac, can possibly cause it to move fast enough in the least to disarrange this programme, remains yet to be seen.

GEN. DIX'S VIEWS.

Major-Gen. DIX was here yesterday, and returned this evening to his command. He is strong in the belief that LONGSTREET'S army at Petersburgh is merely the vanguard of an immense attack to be made upon his lines, at Yorktown and Fortress Monroe. He considers that the capture of Suffolk, even with Norfolk thrown in, would not justify such immense preparations as the rebels have been making at Petersburgh. His impression seems to be that while Gen. LEE is amusing MCCLELLAN by a small rear-guard, spread over a large surface of country in the region of Winchester, the main bulk of the rebel army is being withdrawn down the Valley, and will be concentrated in front of Yorktown for the capture of the immense depôts of stores collected at that point, with the further object of then marching against Fortress Monroe.

The General is confident that he can repel the present force under LONGSTREET, but is anxious to be heavily reinforced if he is to be called upon to fight the whole rebel army.

We may add that Gen. DIX'S visit here has been thought by some a premonition that he is to return to Baltimore as Gen. WOOL'S successor. Tais, however is mere conjecture.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Some surprise is exhibited that when the reports of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals were furnished to the TIMES for publication, they were not accompanied by the much more striking report of Col. INGALLS, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, from which it appears that at the time the inactivity of the Army of the Potomac was officially charged to be in consequence of the want of shoes, there were then 20,000 pairs stored and undistributed in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S chief depôt at Harper's Ferry; 10,000 more pairs on the railroad, though not unpacked; and yet 15,000 more pairs known to Col. INGALLS to have been started from Washington, and to be then on their way to him. The report of Col. INGALLS fully exonerates the Quartermaster-General from all blame, confessing that every requisition has been filled with all the promptness of which steam locomotion is capable; and that, while the Army of the Potomac had been thoroughly and magnificently refitted, in every particular, with a lavish generosity known to no other army, 48,000 additional pairs of shoes and other supplies in proportion have since been received by it. This, for sixty miles marching and two months' inactivity, would appear a rather liberal supply.

From mathematical calculations, based on the statistics showing that the Army of the Potomac has now 31,000 draught animals—mules and horses—in its employ, we find that its baggage train, placed in line as closely as possible, would reach 61 ⅛ miles;—and yet this is the army which the "Abolitionists," as the *Herald* charges, are attempting to starve into a condition to restrain the impetuous and irrepressible ardor of its Commanding General.

This explanation is due to Gen. MEIGS and Col. SAXAS, and is cheerfully put forth in their behalf.

REBEL FORCES IN OUR FRONT.

Dispatches from Gen. STOEL'S headquarters confirm the belief that the enemy is in full retreat southward.

A scout, who arrived at Gen. STOEL'S headquarters last evening, from Dumfries and Stafford Springs, reports no enemy there—neither at Brentsville or Bristow Station. The inhabitants around the latter place, however, expected the arrival of a train there this afternoon with a company of cavalry at Brentsville to protect it.

There is a rebel picket of sixty men stationed at Buckland Mills, with sentinels three miles and a half south of Gainesville. A regiment of rebel cavalry was at New-Baltimore yesterday.

A cavalry reconnoitering party sent Wednesday to Thoroughfare Gap, has returned, and reports a great many rebel stragglers in the neighborhood of the Gap. The rebels have a picket at the Gap, which was driven by our party, and a skirmish ensued, but finding the enemy too strong, retired.

Another dispatch, received later from Gen. STOEL, says:

"Two intelligent contrabands, direct from Upperville, sent in by Col. WYNDHAM, report Gen. WALKER, with eleven thousand men and twelve pieces of artillery to have been at Upperville on Tuesday at 3 A. M. The negroes left there yesterday at 3 P. M., when our cavalry had advanced thus far. They say that WALK-

...ere beautiful that we were advancing on him in too strong numbers."

Gen. BAYARD's cavalry was at Aldie Thursday morning. Gen. STAHL's lines extended as far as Pleasant Valley.

A party of observation was sent out Thursday to Bull Run Mountains, but up to 5 o'clock had not returned to headquarters.

The last rebel patrol was at Brentsville on Sunday.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

It is understood that Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER will immediately be ordered to trial on two sets of charges; those preferred against him by Maj.-Gen. POPE, and those growing out of the honorable exculpation given to Brig.-Gen. MARTINDALE, by the facts developed before the recent Court of Inquiry.

Gen. PORTER's letter, thanking Gen. MARTINDALE in warm terms, for the very conduct for which he subsequently preferred charges, is regarded as one of those stubborn facts, which Gen. PORTER will find it difficult to surmount. The belief is, that he wanted to get rid of MARTINDALE, by any means available; by a complimentary letter, if that would do it; and, if not, then by charges boldly made and pushed with all the power Gen. PORTER has heretofore held as Gen. MCCLELLAN's confidential adviser.

GEN. WOOL'S DIFFICULTIES.

The President is giving full attention to the many and serious statements going to show Gen. WOOL's failure to conciliate the loyal elements of Maryland, or to do anything but encourage the secession sympathizers of that State. He has not yet explained, nor is it thought that he can explain, his neglect of the order to withdraw all the Harper's Ferry troops to Maryland Heights, previous to the investment of the former place.

GEN. MARTINDALE'S CASE.

The decision of the Court of Inquiry in Gen. MARTINDALE's case has been placed on file in the Adjutant-General's office, and is to the effect that the charges of Gen. PORTER are not only not proven, but are absolutely disproved.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

A report is prevalent, to-night, and credited, that the Military Commission, of which Gen. HUNTER is President, will, immediately on closing its investigation of the Harper's Ferry surrender, be deputed to examine as to the cause of the alleged destitution of the Army of the Potomac; and to make report, fixing the responsibility for the inactivity of that army after the battle of Antietam. It is believed that a Commission will be invested with powers sufficient even to procure Gen. GRIFFIN's attendance, or any other General, no matter who orders to the contrary.

REBEL FORCE AT ANTIETAM.

It is now clearly ascertained by the Government authorities here that the full force of the rebels engaged in the Maryland battles was only 55,000 men. This is confirmed by the statement of a prominent citizen of Maryland, with whom the rebel Generals were quartered during their stay in that State.

REBEL PRISONERS SENT SOUTH.

An expedition, consisting of six officers and fifty enlisted men, were yesterday sent by Col. DOSTER, Provost-Marshal, in charge of Lieut. KENDRICK, Tenth New-Jersey, to Gen. DIX, at Fortress MONROE, to be exchanged. Among the number were Capt. TAYLOR, late of Georgetown, Capt. CUMMINGS, of Philadelphia, and Lieut. BRYANT, of this city, all of them traitors from the North. Capt. TAYLOR was dressed in a brilliant secession uniform, made for him in this city during his stay here.

THE DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Gen. BUCKINGHAM, of the War Department, has just returned from Harrisburgh, whither he had gone to confer with the Governor of Pennsylvania respecting the draft there.

A Committee of prominent citizens from Philadelphia was here to-day to confer with the President and Secretary of War on matters pertaining to the draft in Pennsylvania.

SLOOP CAPTURED.

A sloop loaded with dry goods, shoes, &c., and named the *Lola*, was brought to the Navy-yard yesterday. She was captured near the mouth of the Potomac under very suspicious circumstances, as it was supposed, trying to make her way into Virginia up some of the creeks flowing into the Potomac. The captain and crew were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

SMUGGLER ARRESTED.

A man named CHAS. F. DAVIS, arrested yesterday while on his way South with a quantity of drugs and medicines, much needed in the South, was sent to Old Capitol Prison.

SUBSTITUTES ABSCONDING.

Persons engaging as substitutes for drafted Maryland rebels are running away after receiving premiums. Several of the victims are here to-day, hunting their recreant "subs."

REVIEW.

A grand review of Gen. CASEY's fine division will take place to-morrow.

CHIEF DETECTIVE BAKER.

The statement of the editor of the Washington *Republican*, in regard to his arrest by Chief Detective BAKER, and the treatment received from that official, is denied by Col. BAKER, who, it appears, sent for him to learn the source of some information he had published. He was not placed under arrest, and no such language was used as imputed by the editor, whose statement we published yesterday. It was through the vigilance of Col. BAKER the remarkable arrest was made of Miss BUCKNER, a correct account of which was sent to the TIMES exclusively last night.

PROMOTIONS.

Maj. DOSTER, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Provost-Marshal of this City, has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment.

A NEW PAPER IN WASHINGTON.

JOHN W. FORNEY is soon to commence the publication here of a daily paper.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. KNIGHTZING and Lieuts. MONROE, MATTHEWS and CHURCH, of the Marine Corps, are ordered to report for duty at Cairo, Illinois.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 31.

THE CASE OF THE STEAMER BLANCHE.

The *Star* says: "We have reliable information from parties just from Cuba that the steamer *Blanche*, on her late trip from Texas to the port of "Mulatto," Cuba, carried, in addition to her cargo of cotton, quite a number of Texan slaves, with their owners, who promptly sold them to Cuban planters; and, also, that several "secesh" families, arriving from New-Orleans and its vicinity, are bringing with them numbers of slaves. It will be remembered that the steamer *Blanche* ran her cargo to Cuba under the British flag, not previously known for many years to have covered a cargo of slaves for the Cuban market. A Spanish man-of-war, the *Biasco de Garay*, is said to have landed more or less of the slaves entering the island from the vicinity of New-Orleans."

THE GOVERNMENT AND RAILROADS.

The Mayor, the Presidents of the Councils, and a Committee of the two Boards, have had an interview with the President, to urge the immediate construction of a railroad from the Point of Rocks to this city, and thence in a straight line to the Chesapeake.

The President, in reply, said that Congress had deprived him of the power to make roads; and that, had the road from Kentucky into East Tennessee been permitted, the war in the West would have long since been ended.

The President also stated that these two roads might be made, and he would recommend them to Congress. If he had the power he would see that they were constructed immediately, as he well knew the pressing necessity for them, both for military purposes and as a question of economy in the transportation of troops and supplies.

SUICIDE OF A PAYMASTER.

Major W. W. RUSSELL, Paymaster of the Marine Corps, and recently attached to Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, committed suicide this morning, using both a sword and a pistol. He was laboring under temporary insanity.

THE NEW SCREW SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

The fulfillment of contracts with the Navy Department for the construction and machinery of some of the new screw sloops-of-war has been delayed much beyond the time specified. As an instance, the contractors bound themselves to have everything connected with the machinery, coal-bunkers, &c., on board the *Juniata* in working order by the 17th of February last, but two weeks beyond the present time will be required to complete the work.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Assistant-Paymaster B. B. RODNEY, has been ordered to the sloop *Dale*.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon G. M. WEEKS has been ordered to the frigate *Brandywine*.

Acting Masters LEWIS, WEST and THOMAS D. CARE, and Acting Assistant-Paymaster A. M. STEWART, have been ordered to the *Ladona*.

Further Time for Hearing Claims for Exemption from the Draft.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—In order to afford an opportunity to all persons who claim exemption from military duty to present such claims, the Commissioners of Drafting of the Counties of New-York and Kings will, at the conclusion of the evening session on Saturday, Nov. 1, adjourn until Thursday, Nov. 6, at 9 A. M., and will hold day and evening sessions on that day, and on Friday, Nov. 7, and Saturday, Nov. 8, at the usual hours and places. By order of

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate-General, Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY—No. 37 PARK ROW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.—F AND 7TH-STS.

Messrs. Munn & Co., Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, and Patent Solicitors for the last seventeen years, would announce to the public that they never possessed better facilities for obtaining Letters Patent and transacting all kinds of business before the Patent Office, than they now have.

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In making an application for a patent, all the inventor is required to do is to furnish a model, with an explanation of the operation and advantages claimed. The drawings, petition, specification and other papers are prepared and presented at the Patent Office by MUNN & Co., who have a large corps of engineers, draughtsmen, specification writers and copyists in constant employment. Papers prepared at short notice.

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invite the Heads of Families to examine them and learn the very

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at which Elegant dress and school suits, overcoats, capecoats &c., can be furnished at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S Establishments, Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st. and No. 214 Broadway.

When You are Depressed by the Gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of AYER'S PILLS, and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling.

Supporters.—MARSH BROS. SPRING SUPPORTERS—something new. Call and see Marsh's Elastic Supporter, Ladies' Shoulder Braces and Silk Elastic Stockings, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. A lady attends ladies.

Chronic Diseases.—DR. WOLF, No. 832 Broadway, can be consulted, personally or by letter, daily, from 7 to 10 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. The afflicted should read his essay on the subject. To be had gratis, and sent by mail.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses.—MARSH BRO'S. Radical Cure Truss Office, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. Silk elastic stockings, London supporters, suspensory bandages, and shoulder braces. A lady attends ladies.

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manfacturing depôt, No. 579 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

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61, 41, 14, 65, 18, 26, 56, 66, 58, 22, 42, 57, 1.

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32, 58, 52, 55, 35, 39, 14, 8, 70, 6, 3, 40, 67, 48.

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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

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CURE OF RHEUMATISM WARRANTED.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE UNDERSIGNED, employing shipwrights, caulkers, and spar-makers, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The ship-caulkers of this City have demanded an advance of 50 cents on their present wages of $2 50 per day; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this meeting, such demand is exorbitant, and at the present time inexpedient and uncalled for; it was unanimously

Resolved, That in view of the advance in the prices of the common necessaries of life, we yield to an increase of ten per cent., and offer to the men $2 75 per day, resisting for the present any further increase.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent *vid* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer KANGAROO, and for the German States, *vid* Hamburgh, per steamer BAVARIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; stations C and D, 9:20 A. M.; station E, 9:05 A. M.; stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

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POLITICAL.

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FELLOW-CITIZENS: The People's Union Congressional Convention, and Citizens of the Sixth Congressional District, take pleasure in placing before you the name of
ORISON BLUNT
As a candidate for Congress in this District, at the coming election, irrespective of party.

ORISON BLUNT is on record as a well-known, tried, honest and faithful public servant. He served as Alderman of the Third Ward, when corruption and fraud in the City Government were sifted and exposed; and as an Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, and as Supervisor of the county, he has displayed those qualities which preeminently entitle him to be regarded, in all respects, as a man of sterling ability and unsullied integrity.

During the early days of the rebellion he was an efficient auxiliary to the Union Defence Committee, assisting in sending to the field forty-two regiments, and contributed largely of his means. Devoting his whole time to the interests of the Government, and serving without compensation, at the conclusion of the labors of the Committee, he was tendered a letter of thanks and complimentary testimonials for his valuable services.

For nearly twenty years ORISON BLUNT has been a successful business mechanic in this city, and has been largely engaged in manufacturing; and we believe he well understands the true interests of this City and the whole Country.

He has ever been a loyal and earnest lover of his country, and the whole Union, without any reservations; and we feel assured that the Government and people will find in him, if elected, an earnest and zealous supporter of all measures that will tend to crush out this unholy rebellion and restore peace to the country.

9th Ward.	15th Ward.	16th Ward.
E. V. Price,	Geo. W. Blunt,	Edward Berrian
Geo. B. Deane,	J. C. Cary,	L. Deagle,
A. Van Orden,	Edmund Remack,	R. L. Edmonds,
Thomas G. Girvan,	J. H. Hillier,	Jas. B. Demarest,
J. J. Rabineau.	J. W. Knapp.	J. W. Murray.

Delegates to the Sixth Congressional Nominating Convention.
THOMAS G. GIRVAN, Chairman.
LORENZO DEAGLE, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Governor,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
LYMAN TREMAIN.
For Canal Commissioner,
OLIVER LADUE.
For State Prison Inspector,
ANDREAS WILLMAN.
For Clerk of Court of Appeals,
CHARLES HUGHES.
For Congress, Second District,
WILLIAM WALL.
For Congress, Third District,
JAMES HUMPHREY.
For Surrogate,
PETER W. OSTRANDER.
For District Attorney,
JOHN WINSLOW.
For County Treasurer,
JOHN L. SPADER.
For Coroner,
DR. PHILIP WEISMANDEL.
For Superintendents of the Poor,
HENRY E. RIPLEY,
WALTER KELSEY.
For Justice of Court of Sessions,
WILLIAM H. HOYT.
For Commissioner of Taxes,
FREDERICK SCHOLES.
For Collector of Taxes and Assessments,
CHARLES H. KIMBALL.
For Controller,
THOMAS COTTRELL.
For Auditor,
ARCHIBALD M. BLISS.
For City Treasurer,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT.
FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.
First District,
PHILIP S. CROOKE.
Second District,
HENRY A. BOWEN.
Third District,
WILLIAM M. THOMAS.
Fourth District,
PETER GRAHAM.
Fifth District,
CHARLES L. BENEDICT.
Sixth District,
SAMUEL T. MADDOX.
Seventh District,
EDGAR McMULLEN.

UNION MEN, RALLY!
A GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING
Will be held at the
STEUBEN HOUSE,
in the Bowery, between Houston and 1st-st., THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the
CITIZENS OF THE 11TH AND 17TH WARDS,
to indorse the nomination of
HENRY A. BURR.
The Union War Candidate,
The Firemen's Candidate,
The Workingmen's Candidate,
FOR CONGRESS,
of the Seventh Congressional District.
EMINENT SPEAKERS
will be present to address all true supporters of the Union and friends of
HENRY A. BURR,
among whom will be Rev. DORIT PIERSON, exile from the South, and Hon. FRANCIS LIEBER, LL. D.
Union men, rally now, if ever!

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards.
REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION
FOR CONGRESS,
FREDERICK A. CONKLING.
NOMINATING CONVENTION.

9th Ward.	Fifteenth Ward.	Sixteenth Ward.
James W. Booth,	Charles A. Dana,	Hugh Gardner,
Asa Butman,	H. T. Cleveland,	John Lindsay,
John W. Brister,	Marshall B. Blake,	Sam. B. H. Vance,
Geo. F. Merklee,	Eras. C. Benedict,	Wm. H. Bull,
James W. Farr,	G. W. Clarke,	Alex. McLeod,
Alonzo Bliss,	Jireh Bull,	David R. Jaques,
Sinclair Tousey,	Wm. N. Blakeman,	George Ross.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, President.
ALEXANDER MCLEOD, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD—SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
For Assembly,
ISAAC B. BATCHELOR.
INDEPENDENT UNION CANDIDATE.
Nominated by the People's Union Convention.
Indorsed by the Union Republican Convention.
Indorsed by the Constitutional Union Convention.
Approved by all independent Democrats who object to being sold or traded without their consent.

BROOKLYN
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
Fourth and Tenth Wards,
WILLIAM M. THOMAS.
TENTH WARD,
FOR ALDERMAN,
J. OAKLEY NODYNE.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
WILLIAM H. HAZZARD.
FOR CONSTABLE,
CHARLES J. SPAULDING.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—12TH WARD.
THE TWELFTH WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Mills' Hall, corner of 156th-st. and 10th-av. Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, COLVIN, ROBINSON, Esq., of Florida; Rev. Mr. AUGHEY, of Tennessee; L. M. FULLER, Esq., and ADDISON SANDFORD, Esq., are expected to address the meeting.
NELSON CRAWFORD, President.
WILLIAM E. PABOR, Secretary.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.
6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of Brooklyn, and the county towns of Kings County.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
WILLIAM WALL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, and XVIth WARDS.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE.
FOR CONGRESS,
ORISON BLUNT.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS.
UNION
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
For Congress,
JOHN W. CHANLER.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
(XIth and XVIIth Wards.)
THE PEOPLE'S AND UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY A. BURR.
President of the Board of Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE
For Congress,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
Nominated unanimously by the Republican and Union Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, held Oct. 14, 1862.
JAMES OWENS, Chairman.
JOHN WAITS, Secretary.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
RICHMOND, QUEENS AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
RICHARD C. MCCORMICK.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards.
PEOPLE'S AND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE,
For Congress,
WILLIAM H. GILSON.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON
FOR ASSEMBLY,
Eleventh District, 20th Ward, is on the stump for the People against King Caucus. He speaks MONDAY EVENING NEXT at Continental Hall, 5th-st. and 8th-av.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Assembly,
EDWARD TIMPSON.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION FOR Assembly, Ninth District, Sixteenth Ward.
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.

POLITICAL.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED!
GEN. CASSIUS M. CLAY
Having accepted
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S
CHALLENGE TO DISCUSS THE
SLAVE QUESTION,
Mr. TRAIN announces that the discussion will take place between Gen. CLAY and himself,
TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,)
At the
COOPER INSTITUE.
Each speaker will debate twenty or thirty minutes, alternately. Debate to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at A. Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway, during the day, and at the Institute.
Doors open at 7.

RALLY FOR THE UNION!
DEMOCRATS RALLY IN ALL YOUR STRENGTH.
THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CLUB
WILL HOLD ANOTHER
MASS MEETING
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 1,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENEUM,
AND IN THE OPEN AIR,
Corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts.
The following distinguished gentlemen are engaged and will POSITIVELY address the meeting:

Hon. Saml. S. Cox, of Ohio.	Hon. E. O. Perrin.
Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson.	Hon. Moses F. Odell.
Hon. James Brooks.	J. L. Douglass, Esq.
Hon. Henry C. Murphy.	C. H. Brackett, Esq.
Hon. S. D. Morris.	Jasper W. Gilbert, Esq.
Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch.	A. McCue, Esq.

ALL DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE CLUBS ARE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

W. M. Parks,	David M. Chauncey,
Cornelius J. Sprague,	J. L. Douglass,
Thos. Walker,	Geo. J. Sanger,
	Andrew R. Culver.

JOHN LINSEY, JOHN WHITE, } Secretaries.
JAS. H. BRUNDAGE, President.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Governor:
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor:
LYMAN TREMAIN.
For Canal Commissioner:
OLIVER LADUE.
For Clerk of Court of Appeals:
CHARLES HUGHES.
For State Prison Inspector:
ANDREAS WILLMAN.
For Surrogate:
GABRIEL VAN COTT.
For Supervisor:
SHERIDAN SHOOK.
FOR CONGRESS.

District.	District.
4. William H. Gilsen.	7. Henry A. Burr.
5. John Duffy.	8. Elliot C. Cowdin.
6. Frederick A. Conkling.	9. John McLeod Murphy.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

District.	District.
1. William Burns.	10. Sixt L. Kapff.
2.	11. William E. Robinson.
3. Theodore A. Ward.	12.
4. Thomas Mulligan.	13. Edmund Koch.
5. John H. Brady.	14. Philip Frankenheimer.
6. John Fitch.	15. John H. White.
7. Thomas E. Stewart.	16. Denis McCabe.
8. Joseph D. Perley.	17. Isaac B. Batchelder.
9. Hooper C. Van Vorst.	

OWEN W. BRENNAN,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Vice-Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, Secretary of Executive Committee.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Chairman of Printing Committee.

PEOPLE'S UNION.
STATE AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
For Governor,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Surrogate,
DAVID R. JACQUES.
For Supervisor,
ABRAM. M. BININGER.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION CANDIDATE.
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th Election Districts of Ninth Ward.
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th Election Districts of Fifteenth Ward.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,
Composing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, of the City of Brooklyn,
JAMES HUMPHREY.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
Fourteenth Assembly District—Eighteenth Ward.
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION
FOR CONGRESS,
ELI P. NORTON.

**PEOPLE'S UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOM

Internal Revenue—Lawyers' Licences.

The following decision in regard to lawyers' licences has been rendered by the Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Oct. 29, 1862.

SIR—Your letter of Oct. 27 is received. If your office is in New-York City, and you pay a licence as lawyer there, you are not required to take out another licence, because clients occasionally call on you at your house in Brooklyn.

But if you have an office at your house, and if you make it publicly known that you can be seen there on business, either by advertising, or putting out a sign with your name and business upon it, or by any other method, then you will be required to take out another licence. In other words, if you have two offices, you must take out two licences.

Very respectfully,
C. F. ESTEE, Acting Commissioner.

ALONZO C. FARNHAM, Esq., 52 John-st., New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 15
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Ena	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 23
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 23
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov. 1
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 1
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 1
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *Kangaroo* and *Bavaria* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M. 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRAFTING.

INSURANCE AND THE DRAFT.—THE UNdersigned, on the payment of $100 by any person liable to the impending drafts, are prepared to pay any one who may be called upon to enter the service, the sum of $500. This will enable all, for a moderate amount, to secure a handsome bounty for their families, while absent in the defence of the Union; also a means of compensating the families of those who may serve in the place of persons drafted. More full particulars will be given at the office.

We have the official approval of the authorities.

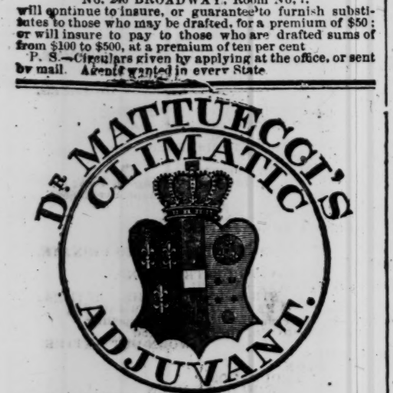
J. L. BALLARD & CO.,
Merchants' and Bankers' Agency,
No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

The undersigned, in order to prevent further interruptions in our business by frequent inquiries, hereby express our confidence in the responsibility of Messrs. L. BALLARD & CO., and authorize them to show at their office our permission to refer to us.

Signed—GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON.
Signed—AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Signed—READ, DREXEL & CO.
Signed—LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
Signed—SHERMAN, TALLMAN & CO.
Signed—DANIEL DREW.
Signed—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Signed—ORLANDO M. BOGART.
Signed—HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.
Signed—HUNT, TILLINGHAST & CO.
Signed—LATHROP, LUDDINGTON & CO.
Signed—HOWES, HYATT & CO.
Signed—CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO.
Signed—SUTTON, SMITH & CO.
Signed—McCREDY & ARMOUR.

THE DRAFTING HAS COME AT LAST IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
THE NEW-YORK GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 240 BROADWAY, Room No. 7,
will continue to insure, or guarantee to furnish substitutes to those who may be drafted, for a premium of $50; or will insure to pay to those who are drafted sums of from $100 to $500, at a premium of ten per cent.

P. S.—Circulars given by applying at the office, or sent by mail. Agents wanted in every State.



A PULMONIC FOR DISCOVERY
CONSUMPTION
AND INFLAMMATION OF THE
THROAT, LUNGS AND BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.

A leguminous preparation, discovered by Dr. MATTEUCCI, Professor of Medicine in the University of Pisa, who gave it the name of

CLIMATIC ADJUVANT,

or *Climate Assistant*, and it fully deserves *the appellation, as it fills up the space in the treatment of Diseases of the Lungs* that the influences of the climate do not reach.

It is remarkable what effects have been produced by the medicine in the cure of pulmonary diseases, more especially

CONSUMPTION,

and diseases of the *Bronchial Passages* and the *Vocal Cords*, as it exerts a specific influence upon the voice, particularly in those who have lost it wholly or partially.

In *Bronchitis*, both acute and chronic, attended with a dry, hacking cough, and tickling of the throat, it is an instant relief; stimulating the bronchial membrane to secretion of mucous, thereby moistening the passages and protecting them from the irritating influences of the air, giving the inflamed membrane time to recover its healthy tone and vigor.

In *Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Dyspepsia and Croup*, it possesses the same peculiar power in preventing and curing, and is adapted to all classes, conditions and ages.

The following distinguished testimonials will favorably introduce the remedy to the American public:

Dr. W. S. Pettigrew, F. R. S. E., of St. Thomas' Hospital, says: "I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Climatic Adjuvant, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and other diseases of the lungs, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. McIlman, Galloway, Scotland, said: "I consider Climatic Adjuvant the most valuable medicine known in the treatment of disease of the lungs."

Dr. Robert J. Ribout, Surgeon, Egham, says: "As a remedy for tuberculous disease of the lungs, Climatic Adjuvant is certainly effective. Its effects in other diseases of the chest are truly remarkable."

Dr. BONN, Presburgh, Austria, says: "Climatic Adjuvant, discovered by Prof. Mattuecci, of Pisa, must become a standard remedy in private practice, as well as a family hospital remedy for Consumption and other pulmonic diseases. No medicine to my knowledge combines within itself so many bona fide merits, and is incomparably valuable to families and invalids."

MORGAN & ALLEN,
General Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE OFFICERS OF the First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, held in Suffolk, Va., Oct. 27, 1862, Col. C. C. Dodge presiding, a committee was appointed who submitted the following resolutions in reference to the death, in action, of the lamented Lieut. William Wheelan:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us, while gallantly discharging a dangerous and important duty, our brave and esteemed comrade in arms, Lieut. William Wheelan.

Resolved, That in his loss, we as officers, mourn an esteemed friend and brave fellow-soldier, and that the army has been deprived of the services of an able and efficient officer, and that while we deeply lament his death, we derive consolation from the thought that he has earned a martyr's name by the sacrifice of his life in the cause of our glorious Union.

Resolved, That to the family and friends of the deceased we tender our heartfelt sympathy, testifying with one accord to the many noble qualities which have justly endeared him to all with whom he has been associated.

B. F. ONDERDONK, Lieut.-Colonel,
F. MARKOE WRIGHT, Asst.-Surgeon,
H. ENGELKEN, Second Lieutenant,
} Committee.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It was further resolved that a copy be forwarded to the family of deceased, also for publication to the *Sunday Mercury*, New-York *Herald*, and *Times*, and that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the officers of the regiment.

CHAS. C. DODGE, President.
A. E. ADAMS, Secretary.

MADISON-AVENUE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that a sale for the choice of pews in the church edifice, on the corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock, on the premises.

All persons desirous of purchasing pews, (with scrip or otherwise,) are earnestly requested to be present and avail themselves of this favorable opportunity.

Those who have formerly worshiped with this Church, in Oliver-st., are informed that a Committee will be in attendance to furnish them with the necessary scrip for the purchase of such pews as they desire.

The Church edifice will be opened on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and remain so until the sale, for the purpose of enabling those who have not made a selection, an opportunity to do so.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1862.

WM. PHELPS, President.
J. M. SHAW, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE SULLIVAN-ST. METHODIST Episcopal Church will be dedicated to the First A. M. E. Bethel Church on the 2d day of November, 1862. Religious services are as follows: Morning at 10½ by the Rev. J. B. MERWIN of 9th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church; at 3 P. M., by the Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, assisted by the Rev. W. NEWMAN of the 4th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church; evening at 7½ by the Pastor, assisted by the Rev. R. H. CAIN and G. W. JOHNSON. The public are invited. Sullivan-st., near Bleecker.

"PATRIOTISM OF CHRIST AND OF Christianity."—Rev. Dr. GILLETTE will preach a sermon at the McDougal-st. Baptist Church, (opposite Vandam-st.) Rev. Dr. DOWLING'S, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association. All are invited. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN will preach, the following Sunday evening, at the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE OF the BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting in the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. DUTCHER'S,) corner of 4th and South 2d sts., Brooklyn, E. D., to aid in supplying the wants of the sick and wounded in our hospitals. Interesting addresses will be made by several eminent clergymen. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, (City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway)—On SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., Rev. M. REMINGTON; at 7½—*No Rest for the Wicked*, Rev. CHARLES C. GOSS; at 2, Children's meeting, HORACE WATERS, with his vocalists leads the singing. Singers, juvenile and adults willing to join a choir for this meeting are invited to the rehearsal SATURDAY EVENING, same place.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL.—A repetition of the sacred cantata of "Truth," will be given by the members of the school, in their hall, on 50th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 6; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Preaching in the hall, by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. MITCHELL, D.D., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, preaches in the State-st., Congregational Church (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. Subject: the sixth sermon on "*the Beatitudes*" and at 7½ P. M. the first anniversary sermon of the Pastor's connection with the Church. Sunday-school at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel. "The rich and the poor meet together, the Lord is the maker of them all." Strangers and others interested in poor children are cordially invited. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to Five Points.

PLYMOUTH SUNDAY SCHOOL, BROOKLYN (Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S.)—The exhibition of Oil-Paintings (works of Inness, Coleman, Whittredge, Van Beest, Frere and many others) connected with the Festival of this school, will remain open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. until Nov. 13. Admission 10 cents. Season tickets 25 cents.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, and Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 10½ A. M. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, he will, by especial request, repeat the sermon of last Sabbath morning, on *The Gospel a Sword, or the relations of a pure Christianity to the present War.*

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The First anniversary of the Church of the Resurrection will be commemorated by an appropriate sermon which will be delivered on Sunday evening next by the Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the Youth's Missionary Association connected with Spring-st. Presbyterian Church (near Varick-st.,) will take place on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock. Interesting addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. HUTTON and Rev. J. T. DURYEA; singing by the children. The public are invited to attend.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at Continental Hall, Williamsburgh, two doors from South 9th-st., in 4th. at 7½ in the EVENING. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning—*The Employment of Spirits in the Future Life*. Evening—"*The Scholar, the Soldier and the Priest; their functions in Christendom.* Seats free.

A UNION MEETING WILL BE HELD SUNDAY EVENING, at the Pilgrim Church, Henry and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock, in aid of the National Freedman's Relief Association. Rev. Drs. STORRS, EELS, ROBINSON, Col. GOULD, Hon. C. C. LEIGH and Chaplain HAYNES will address the meeting.

WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND. Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver this popular lecture in the Greene-st. M. E. Church (between Broome and Spring,) for the benefit of the Sunday-school, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

COMMUNION SERVICES IN THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE on SUNDAY, commencing at 10½ A. M. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach in the evening from this text: "They cast four anchors out of the stern and wished for the day." Services at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here.

REV. DR. WM. R. WILLIAMS WILL preach a sermon, on SUNDAY MORNING, in the Church edifice corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., suggested by the removal of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church from their former place of worship to that location. Services at 10½ o'clock.

THE GUERRILLA PERIL OF THE LAND.—A sermon on the public lesson taught by the death of the late merchant, Wm. R. Babcock, will be preached by Rev. HUGH CARPENTER, in the Westminster Church, corner of Clinton-st. and First-place, South Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will repeat on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, his discourse on the danger and wickedness of readmitting the rebellious dregs of Slavery into the Union, and the necessity of a complete emancipation in obedience to God. Services at 7½.

PROF. MATTISON—41ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Lord's Supper at 12 o'clock M. Evening subject—*Endless Punishment Reasonable and Consistent with the Character and Government of God.* Seats provided for all strangers, who come early.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING IN the morning by the pastor, WM. H. MILBURN, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Sacrament at the close of the morning service. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

DUANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Greenwich and Hudson sts. Rev. L. H. KING will preach, Nov. 2, in the MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½. Love Feast at 3 P. M. Strangers invited. Seats free.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., WILL preach before the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, on NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—IN the Hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sacrament at the close of the morning service. The public are invited to attend.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Rev. Dr. PARKER will preach in this church on SUNDAY NEXT, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ in the evening.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, PASTOR of the Second Advent Church, which is waiting for the Lord in the way of his judgments, will preach the word of the new dispensation on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Bethany Baptist Church, (55th-st. between Lexington and 3d avs.,) SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock.

Sunday School Concert in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Rev. JOSEPH HAYWOOD in the AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7 P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. ALEXANDER McLEAN WILL preach at the Janes M. E. Mission, No. 321 West 44th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Nov. 2. Services to commence at 3 o'clock; also, preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. WILLIAM GLEN will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING upon *The Sixth Beatitude*, and in the evening upon *The Use of Chastisement.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invived. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-av., corner of East 30th-st. Services to-morrow, SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG JR., rector, will preach.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 28th-st.—On SUNDAY EVENING next Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY will preach the semi-annual sermon to young men. Divine service at 7½ o'clock.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—19TH-ST., BEtween 1st and 2d avs. SUNDAY, Nov. 1, Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Dr. STEVENS, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches TO-MORROW MORNING. In the EVENING he will consider the question *Why Does God Punish us?*

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Prof. M. R. VINCENT, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-square.—This Church will be open for public worship on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, SIXteenth-st. between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY at 4 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charaud; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NO. 135 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 32D-ST.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D.D. LL.D., President
Misses M. S. PARKS, Misses BREWSTER & FERRIS, Principals.
Second Term opens Nov. 24. Pupils admitted at any time.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 16th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. Now is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," NO. 561 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers of music, French, and English wanted. References—Rev. Drs. Van Norman and Cuyler, Harper & Bros.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Membership only $50. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 75 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

THE MOST EFFICIENT PRIVATE INSTRUCTION on the most favorable terms, for board, English, Classics, Mathematics or French, taught by an experienced graduate of Yale College. (speaking French fluently.) Address RALPH DAYTON, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862. For references or circulars, address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

TRANSLATION AND INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.—By a competent teacher, and native of France. Good pronunciation in eight lessons, and thorough knowledge in one year. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 4,753 Post-office.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—A FRENCH and English school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 28th-st. For full information, see circular. Call at No. 5, D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE IS TAUGHT as heretofore by CIPREANO GORRIN. For further particulars, apply personally to the aforesaid at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S ROWE, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $125 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., is now open.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school: catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE BY A competent lady teacher, under the supervision of an eminent Professor. Terms $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 29th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A BOARDING school, near the City, a lady teacher for the English department. To one who could influence some boarding pupils, a higher salary would be given. Inquire, this day, from 2 to 3 o'clock, at the Western Hotel, Cortlandt-st., for TEACHER.

AS TUTOR OR TEACHER.—WANTED, A situation as tutor or teacher in any department, mathematics preferred, by a gentleman, who can give good references. Address T. K., Tarrytown, stating place where an interview may be had.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, WHO has for five years taught the higher branches of English, as well as French, German, Music and Drawing, in one of the first families of New-York, desires a reengagement as resident governess in this City; unexceptionable references given. Address A. Z., No. 65 West 21st-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY accustomed to teaching, a situation as resident or daily governess. Inquire at No. 54 West 17th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail. Also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattrasses and Paillasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

FURNITURE.—$600 WORTH OF FURNITURE wanted, in exchange for lots in Elizabeth City, N. J., well located; must be of good style and in good condition. Address C. L., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of EBENR. STEVENS' SONS is this day dissolved. Any pendencies will be liquidated by our Mr. BYAM K. STEVENS, who will continue the business under his individual name and for his sole account.
EBENR. STEVENS' SONS.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.
HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; meats, poultry, fish, soup and game, jellies and creams, pastry and all kinds of bakery. Can be seen at No. 367 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing if required; has the best references. Call at No. 72 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, game, pastry, bread, cake, jellies, blanc mange, desserts of various kinds, &c.; would assist with washing; a good laundress. Can be seen at No. 125 28th-st., near 4th-av., Friday.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable person in a first-class family; understands cooking in all its branches; boning, larding, creams, ices, jellies; can get up dinner parties in the nicest style; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 274 4th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; would assist with washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is neat in her kitchen; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A Protestant American woman, as cook in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice creams and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron, who has been accustomed to kitchenwork for the last seven years, or would take a laundress' place; can do up linen in the best style. Apply at No. 101 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has best of reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 244 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a place as cook, washer and ironer; is both neat and tidy in her habits; can give best of City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 1,144 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 35 6th av., near Waverley-place, front room, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City references from her present employer. Can be seen until engaged at No 139 Macdougal-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, who perfectly understands her business; is a good bread and biscuit baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 215 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation to cook, wash and iron in a respectable family; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No 508 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference; a private family preferred. Apply at No. 151 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, in a private family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference; has lived six years in her last place. Inquire at No. 224 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Scotch Protestant nurse; she is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, and has had long experience. The best of City reference as to character and capability. Apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as nurse; is competent to take care of children; has six years' reference. Apply at No. 126 35th-st., corner 3d-av., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS NURSE OR COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation; is fully capable of taking care of children, or would go as plain cook in some small respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 West 22d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress; must be a Protestant, and thoroughly understand the care of children. Apply at No. 54 East 16th-st.

AS NURSERY MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation in a private family, for a respectable young Protestant girl, as nursery maid, or to assist in any kind of light work. Refers to present employer, No. 193 Madison-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as regular seamstress; makes shirts; all styles of family sewing; quick at the needle; makes children's clothes, ladies plain dresses in style, flouncing and finishing. Wages $8 a month—$3 a week. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN desires a situation as seamstress; she can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objections to doing light chamberwork. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 30 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANT

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE!
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only two pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 8, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will; and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consults with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial, and all other delicate diseases, for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Duane-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 9 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Contains nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the sexual organs in the state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. THEO. AGEBEKE.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERvous, seminal, urinary, and sexual systems. NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT. By C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly professor of special anatomy and surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., author of *Medical Information for the Million*, &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies is regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. His value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. His popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 130 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSwell C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, 234 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH B. ANDERSON, Administratrix.

jy26-law 6m$*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:

ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.

No. 24,371, dated Sept. 25, 1862	$1,000
No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 7,066, dated Sept. 25, 1862	5,000

ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.

No. 25,000, dated Oct. 2, 1862	$1,000

all payable to bearer.

BLAKE, BROS. & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1st, 1862. No. 29 Wall-st

$15 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, FROM Stateroom No. 10, on board the steamer *Metropolis*, on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., a black, Russia Leather English TRAVELING BAG, with complete toilet fixtures, and a few articles of clothing, &c.; also, private papers, of no value except to the owner. The name of the owner is printed in gilt letters on the flap; also, the manufacturer, Baxter, of London. The above reward will be paid on its return, to the office of WETMORE, CRYDER & CO., No. 77 William-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE WAR LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M. the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned,

[Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.]
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

"Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, No. 38 WALL-ST.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as a Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDholders of EASTERN DIVISION OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The owners of the Western Division are about to form a new Corporation, to own and operate the whole line of Road from La Crosse to Milwaukee; to that end we invite your coöperation—and upon condition of your surrendering to us your Second Mortgage Bonds, we will undertake, under the provisions of our agreement, made Oct. 3, 1861, to give you EIGHTY PER CENT. in new Mortgage Bonds over the whole property, and FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. in preferred capital stock of the new Corporation, less any missing Coupons matured before Sept. 1, 1862—provided you place your Bonds in the hands of ISAAC SEYMOUR and N. A. COWDREY, No. 29 William-st., on or before Dec. 1, 1862.

ISAAC SEYMOUR,
N. A. COWDREY,
HORACE GALPEN,
WM. GOULD,
D. M. HUGHES,
F. P. JAMES,
} Trustees.

Oct. 29, 1862.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
} Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1862.—Holders of the Debt Certificates of this Company, of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars are reminded that, pursuant to the notice published on the 1st of June last the said Debt Certificates will, as provided by their terms, be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK; after which date interest on the said Certificates will cease.

In the meantime they will be redeemed at par and accrued interest, upon presentation at the said Bank of Commerce, the Albany City Bank, or the Office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer and Brother, Boston.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1862.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS DUE Nov. 1, 1862, from the Funded Coupon Bonds of this Company, will present the same at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, on and after that date.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Sec'y C. and N. W. R. Co.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGton RAILROAD CO.—An adjourned meeting of the bondholders of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Co. will be held at the residence of Charles L. Frost, Esq., No. 105 Clinton-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented. It is desirable that every bondholder should be present.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st Nov., 1862, on the seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Oct 28, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD, RECEIVER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, Eastern Division, due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office with Exchange on New-York, less the Government duty of three per cent.

H. CROCKER, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av., and 26th-st. NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., MADISON, 25th Oct., 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST NOV., ON Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st., on 1st proximo.

F. H. SMITH, President.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room, on MONDAY, Nov. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$15,000 WANTED—BY A PARTY HOLDING a valuable contract with the Government, and protected by a patent. Principals only may apply for full particulars, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 17, Nassau Bank Building, No. 7 Beekman-st. J. W. B.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY STOCK.—Milwaukee and Horicon Bonds; also, issues to the City of Milwaukee, bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6. P. S.—Jeffersonville Railroad Company Bonds and Stock bought.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORnia STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank was this day declared, payable November 1st prox., free from tax.

The transfer books will be closed to that date.

By order of the Board, J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.

By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
OCT. 15, 1862.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.

RICHARD H. BULL, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and also regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way distant, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from and to points half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, lying immediately contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 23, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, 1862, for the purchase of a lot of ground by the Corporation for the use of Engine Company No. 23, to be within the following boundaries, to wit: 1st and 2d avs., 10th and 14th sts.

ALSO,

For the lease of a house and lot for the term of ten or fifteen years, for the use of Engine Company No. 14, between Fulton, Barclay, Greenwich and Church sts.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 23, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bids may be offered, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:

Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, and Morton-street, from Bleecker to Bedford streets.

Blank forms for proposals, &c., can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 28, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Fifteth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862:

For the construction of a trap-block pavement in Fifteth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEVENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 25, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Worth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Nov 6, 1862, for the construction of a trap-block pavement in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN.
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN L. HOPPER.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....William Wheatley
The first appearance this season of
MATILDA HERON
in her great character of
CAMILLE,
when the drama will be produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES, NEW FURNITURE, AND NEW APPOINTMENTS,
as well as
THE STRONGEST CAST OF CHARACTERS
with which it has yet been given in this City.
Mr. L. R. Shewell.....as.....Armand Duval
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 1, 1862,
CAMILLE,
OR THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.
MATILDA HERON.....as.....CAMILLE
Armand.....Mr. L. R. Shewell
Duval.....Mr. T. G. Burnett
Prudence.....Miss Mary Wells
The Scenery has been painted by.....Mr. J. R. Selwyn
Musical Director.....Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1862,
Last week of
EDWIN FORREST,
who will, for the second time, make his appearance in his great and popular character of
JACK CADE,
THE BONDMAN OF KENT.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Nights of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON has the honor to announce that, on THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 1, EDWIN BOOTH will appear, for the
LAST TIME,
LAST TIME,
in his magnificent impersonation of
RICHARD III.
RICHARD III.

The public are respectfully informed that this must be the last opportunity of seeing Mr. Booth in this great role in which he stands unrivaled.

MR. J. R. THOMAS HAS ROOM FOR A few more pupils who may desire tuition in the art of singing. Address No. 123 Amity-st., or at Messrs. FIRTH, POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:
ILLINOIS.....2,500 tons | AMERICA.....2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY...1,800 tons | BONAPARTE....3,000 tons
For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. DE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Nov. 10. | TUESDAY.....Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50.
Passage money to Havana.....70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....Saturday.....Nov. 1.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 9 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. MCMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec near SATURDAY, Nov. 8. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEAKLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For

OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA.

Particulars of the Destruction of the Rebel Salt Works on the West Coast.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 31.

Commander HOWELL, of the gunboat *Tahoma*, under date of the 14th of October, Coast of Florida, reports to the Navy Department that on the 6th inst. an expedition left for the purpose of demolishing some rebel Salt Works upon the mainland. The expedition consisted of four boats from the *Tahoma* and four from the steamer *Somerset*, numbering in all one hundred and eleven men.

Two of the boats had howitzers. Twenty or thirty armed guerrillas were put to flight by the shell, shrapnel and canister with which the houses, woods and underbrush were searched. Then the small arms men landing deployed as skirmishers on each flank of the guns, and the working parties destroyed the boilers, which were of various shapes and curious construction. The houses in the immediate vicinity were fired, and the boat proceeded to the next station. Here the boats covered the working parties. It was necessary to put howitzer shell through two very thick cast iron and two wrought iron boilers. The buildings were then burned.

Just after leaving the latter place the cars came in and probably brought reinforcements, as the people on shore yelled and shouted and fired some twenty shots at the boats. From the sound it was judged the shots were from Minié or Enfield rifles. None of them, however, struck any of the men, nor could they have done any harm, as the distance was too great. The expedition was entirely successful. Some twenty-eight boilers were destroyed, and all the buildings within reach destroyed but two upon Way Key. No confusion was exhibited in landing, nor was there any departure from the instructions given prior to it. There was no useless expenditure of ammunition, and no one was hurt.

Acting Lieutenant-Commanding MCCAULEY, of the steamer *Fort Henry*, reports, on Oct. 16, a second reconnoissance up the Apalachicola River, which resulted in the capture of the sloop *G. L. Brockenborough*, which had been scuttled, and which had on board sixty-four bales of cotton. A launch from the *Sagamore* cleared the river banks of guerrillas, and killed a number of them.

PIRATES IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

Partial Destruction of the Ship Alleghanian, of New-York, by Fire—The Captain and a Part of the Crew Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 31.

The tug *Leslie* has arrived, bringing the seamen who were picked up in the Chesapeake Bay, on Wednesday last, by the steamer *Daniel Webster*. They state that they are a portion of the crew of the ship *Alleghanian*, of New-York, which left Baltimore last week with a cargo of guano for London, and that during the storm on Sunday she came to anchor below the mouth of the Rappahannock, where she remained until Tuesday night, at which time a party of rebels in their boats, carrying about seventy-five men each, some in uniform, came from out the Piankatank and boarded the vessel.

The captain, mate and pilot were taken prisoners, and transferred to the boats of the rebels, and the remainder of the crew were ordered to take the ship's boats and put to the shore. The rebels then set fire to the cabin of the ship and left, taking the prisoners with them and a boat containing about half of the crew. Those who were brought up state they escaped by reason of the darkness of night, and after floating till day, were picked up by the *Webster*. The men on the mortar-schooner No. 7, which was some distance off, saw the fire. A boat's crew was at once dispatched, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames, when the afterpart of the ship and the mizzen-mast had been destroyed. This is the same vessel, doubtless, reported *via* Fortress Monroe, as seen burning by the Baltimore steamer, while on her way to Old Point.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge a Candidate for Congress.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE FOURTH CONFRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

As an unfaltering supporter of the National Democratic creed, I respectfully announce myself as a National Democratic Union candidate for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District. That creed is founded on the eternal principles of justice, morality, and the Federal Constitution.

I shall be glad to receive the suffrages of all who believe, with me, there can be no permanent tranquility in this country until the Federal Constitution is restored over every inch of our former territorial limits, and who regard the separation of these States, and the consequent overthrow of this Government, a calamity little less disastrous to the human race than the overthrow of the Christian religion.

I am a Constitutional Unionist, regarding the preservation of this Union paramount to all other earthly obligations.

When we have restored the Constitution, saved the National life, and vindicated the integrity of the Union we can adjust all minor political differences.

Our first and highest duty is to save the Government. We want less politics and more victories. If elected, I shall stand by the Government when it stands by the Constitution. When it departs from it, I shall not fail to call upon the people to come to the rescue.

I am in favor of an economical and frugal administration of the Government, and a careful husbandry of all its resources. I would banish for all time, any official found robbing the Treasury, or employing his public position to advance his pecuniary interests. I would insist upon summary execution upon every official engaged in furnishing any bare article of food or clothing to our brave soldiers. I am opposed to all civil arrests without due process of law. I am equally in favor of an untrammeled public Press, and an immediate declaration of war against any Foreign Power that shall, by an active, armed intervention, inaugurate hostilities with the United States, while we are engaged in our present struggle in behalf of the Constitution, the Union and the supremacy of law. Very respectfully, HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Gen. WALLBRIDGE will address the merchants at the Produce Exchange at 1½ o'clock to-day, and the electors of his District at corner of Morris and Greenwich streets, at 5 o'clock P. M.; at Franklin-square, in the Fourth Ward, at 6 o'clock in the evening. He will also speak at the corner of Duane and Centre streets, in the Sixth Ward, at 7 o'clock, and at the Fifth Ward Hotel at 8 o'clock, and corner of Hudson and Charlton streets, at 9 P. M.

Union Meeting at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 31—10 P. M.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND addressed a large Union meeting at Awauga Hall, in this place, this evening, in support of the candidates in the pending election who are for sustaining the General Government, and putting down the rebellion. He was attentively listened to for over two hours, and the meeting cordially indorsed his views. He lucidly demonstrated that the best way to end the war is to prosecute it vigorously, at the same time supporting the Constitution and the authorities in their efforts to that end.

Mr. RAYMOND was likewise advertised to speak at Binghamton, but as Col. HAMILTON and Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON were enabled to be present at a similar meeting in that place, he concluded not to disappoint the audience here.

The Union men of Tioga and Broome Counties, as well as the other portions of the State, feel confident of their ability to triumphantly elect the Union nominees, WADSWORTH and TREMAIN.

Mr. RAYMOND speaks at Middletown to-morrow.

Musical.

IRVING HALL.—As, in these balmy days of Indian Summer, it is esteemed a privilege by the ladies to attend a Gottschalk matinée, there can hardly be a doubt that Mr. HARRISON'S final entertainment will meet with a sufficient recognition in fashionable circles. We shall merely direct attention to the fact that, in addition to the usual attractions offered by this very liberal management, Miss CARLOTTA PATTI will make her appearance and sing two of her brilliant *morceaux*, being accompanied by Signor MUZIO. The programme is one of the best ever offered in this City, Mr. GOTTSCHALK, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Mr. CASTLE and Mr. EBEN having selected their finest pieces for repetition on this occasion. The doors open at 12 o'clock.

STIMSON'S ADVERTISING CHESS AND CHECKER BOARD.—Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1862, by L. STIMSON, Stationer, No. 3 Broad-st., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

32.] HARRISON'S IMPROVED EUROPEAN RANGE, For Hotels, Families, &c. Mrs. J. W. Judd, of Orange, says: "After an experience of 28 years' housekeeping, I find your Range decidedly the best." BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO. Manufacturers, No. 442 Broadway.

31.] HARRISON'S EUROPEAN COOKING RANGE, Improved for hotels, restaurants and families. M. and E. S. Chapin, of the famous Massasoit House, at Springfield, Mass., say of it: "We would cheerfully recommend it to any one in want of a PERFECT RANGE." BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO. No. 442 Broadway.

30.] "HARRISON'S IMPROVED EUROPEAN COOKING RANGE Is the best range within our knowledge or experience." (Signed,) H. D. PARKER & CO., Parker House, Boston. Please send for illustrated circulars to manufacturers. BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO. No. 442 Broadway.

29.] "Messrs. Bramhall, Deane & Co., No. 442 Broadway: Your Harrison Range is working to our entire satisfaction." (Signed,) R. A. BUTOLPH, M.D., Supt. N. J. State Lunatic Asylum, Trenton." "With one fire this range has shown a working capacity exceeding that of three ranges and three fires previously in use." JOHN W. GRAY, M.D.

28.] Black King.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Malden-lane, Everything in our line at LOWEST PRICES. DIARIES FOR 1863 Just Published.

27.] Black Man.

IMPORTANT. All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway. They charge only half rates, and send daily to and from Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, and all other places occupied by our troops

26.] Black King.

NEW-ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. Established 1843. ENTIRELY MUTUAL. Dividends Paid in Cash. CASH ASSETS, $2,350,000 JOHN HOPPER, Agent and Attorney for the Company, No. 110 Broadway.

25.] White King.

GURNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York. (1st block below N.Y. Hotel) ESTABLISHED 1840. J. GURNEY. B. GURNEY SPECIALITY: CARTES DE VISITE.

24.] APPLETON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO. A. A. TURNER, PHOTOGRAPHER. CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS executed in the HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART. D. APPLETON & CO., 443 & 445 Broadway.

23.] CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF GENERALS, &c. The best and most reliable are those published by ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Publisher of Brady's War Views and manufacturer of the best Photographic Albums.

22.] HUNT & DUSENBURY, Successors to LEARY & CO., Astor House, Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for GENTLEMEN'S HATS. FALL STYES Now Ready.

21.] BLANK BOOKS AT LOW PRICES. STEARNS & BEALE STATIONERS, Printers and Lithographers, No. 147 Fulton-st., First store east of Broadway

20.] White King.

HEGEMAN & CO'S BENZINE, For removing Paint, Grease, &c., and cleaning Gloves, Silks, &c., equal to new. HEGEMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR ICE, With Glycerine, cures chapped hands, &c., immediately. HEGEMAN & CO'S Genuine COD LIVER OIL, for Consumption, &c.

19.] PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND STATIONERY, Wholesale and Retail, GEO. A. OLNEY, No. 42 John-st., Late with PRATT, OAKLEY & CO. Albums retailed at wholesale prices.

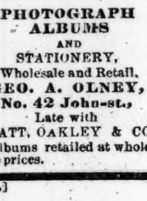
18.] White Man.

1862. PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS IN LADIES' BONNETS, FLOWERS and RIBBONS. I have some exclusive novelties for Ladies. MRS. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

17.] Black King.

BLANK BOOKS AT LOW PRICES. STEARNS & BEALE STATIONERS, Printers and Lithographers, No. 147 Fulton-st., First store east of Broadway

16.] F. C. KEMPTON, No. 285 Broadway, Dealer in MEN'S HOSIERY, and Manufacturer of FINE SHIRTS.

15.]  White Man.

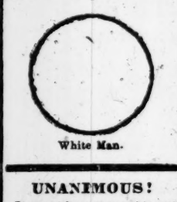
GOOD BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c., Can be had at WILLARD'S, No. 384 Hudson, Corner Houston-st.

14.] WILLARD, Manufacturer of LOOKING-GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, GILT MOULDINGS, &c., No. 269 Canal-st., Between Broadway and Centre-st.

13.]

12.] BERRIAN'S HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE, No. 601 Broadway. A full assortment at prices as low as possible for the class of goods. The Messrs. BERRIAN will be glad to wait upon old friends and customers. H. H. CASEY,

11.] GIMBREDE, DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER OF MONOGRAMS, WEDDING CARDS, AND STATIONERY. UNEQUALED. No. 588 Broadway.

10.]  White Man.

EMILLE CHEVALIER'S NEW NOVEL. THIRTY-NINE MEN FOR ONE WOMAN. An Episode of the Colonization of Canada. BY H. EMILLE CHEVALIER. 1 vol., 12mo. 324 pages. Price, Paper Covers, 50 cts.; Cloth, $1. Published by JOHN BRADBURN, successor to M. DOOLADY, 49 Walker-st., N.Y.

9.] Black Man.

CULBERTSON'S ORIENTAL, ELECTRO-MAGNETIC AND MEDICATED VAPOR BATHS, No. 8 4th-av., N. Y., Near the Cooper Union. Open daily from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. Sundays, 8 to 12 M.

8.] White Man.

FRENCH COGNAC BITTERS ARE THE PLEASANTEST OF ALL BITTERS, And an unfailing remedy and preventive of diseases of the liver, stomach and digestive organs. Wholesale and Retail at the Importer's. S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st., N.Y.

7.] White Man.

AERATED BREAD. The advantages of this Bread are: 1. CLEANLINESS. No hand touches the dough. 2. PURITY. It is free from all deleterious ingredients. 3. SWEETNESS. It never sours; no change of climate affects it. Orders left at the Bakery, corner Lafayette-place and 4th-st., will be attended to.

6.] UNANIMOUS! It must be apparent to any person who attends political meetings, that all parties agree upon one point—that KNOX'S HATS are superior to all others. His beautiful styles, which can only be had at No. 212 BROADWAY, will always be found to have a majority at such gatherings.

5.] Black Man.

AT CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, BOOKS, STATIONERY, Photographic Albums, CARTES DE VISITE. Fancy Note Paper and Envelopes STAMPED TO ORDER. Also, at short notice, Wedding & Address Cards, Monograms, Etc. The only practical Cookery Book is published by CROWEN.

4.] DAY & MARTIN'S PASTE AND LIQUID BLACKING. DEPOT, No. 3 Broad-st., Near Wall.

3.]

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. The best bilious and dyspeptic remedy. It is in the form of a powder, carefully put up in bottles. Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., No. 278 Greenwich-st.

2.]

TATNALL'S PARLOR MATCH, WITHOUT SMELL, IN ROUND BOXES, $3 per gross, or 30 cents per dozen. In square boxes 20 cents. For sale by L. STIMSON, STATIONER, No. 3 Broad-st.

1.] Black Man.

CHESS BOOKS, CHESSMEN, CHECKERS, BACKGAMMON, AND CHECKER-BOARDS, In every variety. Also, Bohn's HANDBOOK OF GAMES, For sale by L. STIMSON, No. 3 Broad-st.

THE CHECKER BOARD.

A critical position in the amusing and useful game of Draughts or Checkers is illustrated in the above diagram, furnished by STIMSON, the Stationer. Every expert at Checkers (and there are many of them in this City) is familiar with what SCATTERGOOD, in his admirable little book of instructions, calls "Critical Positions." Mr. A. J. DREYDALE, the champion player of this City, is the author of the one published in our diagram. As he has never been beaten in a match, we presume it to be excellent. White has the upper side of the Board. At the stage of the game represented, White is to move first and will win. [See solution in the DAILY TIMES next Monday.] The Board is numbered from the lower right-hand double corner upward. Of course, the squares so conspicuously occupied by mercantile advertisements are not in the game. SCATTERGOOD'S Book and the "Beginner's Sure Guide," by SWEET, are good teachers. So many are interested in this amusement that the New-York *Clipper* has, for a long time past, devoted an ably edited column every week to the subject. "Scattergood" can be had, for 40 cents, of L. STIMSON, No. 3 Broad-street. Upon the receipt of $1, by post, he will mail two copies, post-paid, to any address in the Northern and Western States.

Train and Clay at the Academy.

An audience of not much less than 2,000 greeted Mr. TRAIN with enthusiasm. CASSIUS M. CLAY introduced the speaker, with a few words of complimentary acknowledgment of Mr. TRAIN'S energetic Americanism abroad; and his introduction was received with a great shout. Mr. TRAIN announced his subject as "England, Ireland and America." We are but little American. We were more so in 1776—in 1812; we are denationalizing ourselves by paying so much attention to English opinion. That is partly because every American who does business in England must praise England, and forget and despise America; and thus all the Americans in England—Barings, Peabodys, &c.—have ceased to be Americans.

My originality is in changing the venue of the debate between England and America. I have done this by putting England in a position where she must make proof of her assertions about us. This I did by going into the English discussion halls, and debating the question of union or disunion. For this I trained myself by mastering the art of self-defence. Otherwise I was ready for them. I had been all round the world, knew many languages, and had a most magnificent idea of my own opinion. Here I met in debate the foremost debaters of Europe, men before whom RUSSELL and PALMERSTON must go down; and, having dealt with them, I find myself able to deal with the intelligence of Massachusetts; and some of them I mean to drive out of the dress circle, where they now are, and put them into the pit, where they belong.

One chief reason of our subservience to England is the spirit of Wall-street. America is supporting the rotten European capitalists by means of the sale of sixty-day exchanges on London, giving them the interest. But now, the high exchange is doing good by incommoding the bankers.

Here followed a whimsical immitation of the manner of an English after-dinner speech and toasts.

In the discussion halls, in the debates about the *Trent*, I discovered that England is rotten; in navy, army, finances, church, State, everywhere, she is all a sham; the old ship is just sinking. Riches is not there. Oldest sons are rich; all their brothers are poor; they are sent off to colonial appointments, and then supported by the hardworking poor, or put into the army, navy, and church; and the selection is made as if by tossing up a cent, so that they have no fitness for their places. When they asked me to hear their preaching, I told them they ought to come and hear me. I knew more in an hour than they did in a year. My knowledge was to them as sailing round the world in a clipper to navigating a cup of weak tea in a thimble.

The House of Commons is a vast sham, two thirds of it consisting of sons, nephews, and relatives of lords. And there are but one million voters in England, while six millions cannot vote. And as our slaves are three-fifths of a man each, and their able-bodied men only one-sixth of a man, an Englishman is inferior to an American slave.

I discovered that England had one million paupers, one out of every eighteen inhabitants. England pays seventy-two millions pounds sterling, annual taxes.

Mr. TRAIN here gave a short account of his horse railroad enterprise, ending with the assertion that he should yet very soon be the richest man in England from their revenue. And all this time, he added, I was speaking in the Societies; and in the secret St. Patrick's Society I broke forever the bonds between England and Ireland.

Mr. TRAIN now turning to Ireland, proceeded to show how he had answered English threats to send 5,000 men to Halifax to interfere with our army of a million; by showing how their one great general, WELLINGTON, their present premier, PALMERSTON, and many of their orators and poets, are Irish, and that the English battles have been fought by Irishmen all over the world. Revolution, said Mr. TRAIN, has already commenced in Ireland, the beacons are lit; and as soon as our revolution is closed up here, it will break out there; and the Irish regiments will no longer support the English power.

Mr. TRAIN now threatened that we would recognize Ireland as England has the South—found fault with our diplomatists abroad, all but Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY—and discussed the *Tuscarora* and the refusal to permit her to coal, and urged that the British men-of-war ought to be prohibited from coaling here until that is set right. This sentiment was received by the audience with genuine and vehement applause, as was that which followed it, that Mr. SEWARD ought to demand of the British Government payment for the losses by the "290" and similar vessels.

Mr. TRAIN now discussed the intention and situation of France. Don't be afraid of France, he said, she is our friend. She is only trying to get England's head into chancery. She has done it; NAPOLEON has forced all the European rulers to come to him, and VICTORIA too. And to illustrate the English ignorance of our affairs, stated that a member of the House of Commons asked him if we had black United States Senators; saying that he had observed in the New-York *Herald* that Senator SUMNER was a *Black* Republican. This joke called out an immense storm of applause.

The speaker now argued that we should substitute the American language for the English; told sundry stories; attacked Messrs. EVERETT, SUMNER and WINTHROP for their oratory; and proceeding to a new branch of his subject, "The Progress of America," gave a strict account of the tariff question, and said that the English Anti-Slavery reform was a plot of WILBERFORCE to cheat the English people out of twenty millions of pounds. Now, said he, digressing, I would not let the New-York preachers talk politics in their pulpits as they do now. [Great cheers.]

Here came a vote by the audience, in favor of more speaking on the black question. When I returned to Massachusetts, continued Mr. TRAIN, I found the niggers all up in the dress circle and the white men in the pit; being on the side of the weaker, I went in for the whites.

I have been at Washington; looked at everything I could see; found 40 or 50 men who calculate to be next president. They don't now know what they are about. But at any rate, there is no more chance for the election of SUMNER and ANDREW than of you. [Cheers.]

Mr. TRAIN now gave seven reasons why they cannot be elected; their substance that they cannot get the votes; the chief reasons of which were described as the determination of the workingmen not to work by the side of a nigger; the letters written home by the army not to let this be a nigger war; and that the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections have carried the doubtful vote over against them.

Mr. TRAIN now requested those of the audience who were in favor of the white man to say Aye. It was unanimously carried; when he said: "There are no Black Republicans in this party!" [Great cheering.]

Mr. CLAY, on this, rose, and was carefully recommended to the audience by Mr. TRAIN. Mr. CLAY then said: "There is a good deal in the way of putting the question. If Mr. TRAIN had said, "Are you in favor of *all men?*" I could have said "Aye."

Mr. TRAIN now described his views of the negro; making him out an inferior being, and that the South would murder them if we began to arm them; that *his* method would be to go down to Richmond with the coffin of the Abolition Party under his arm. After an eulogium on CASSIUS M. CLAY, Mr. TRAIN said that HORACE GREELEY had done more harm to the country than JEFFERSON DAVIS; and that the only true man we have among us is JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

These references to GREELEY and BENNETT called out a great quantity of cheers and hisses.

The Governors at Altona were guilty of treason; Gov. ANDREW went there to put MCCLELLAN out and FREMONT in. [Cheers for MCCLELLAN.] The question at the polls next Tuesday, concluded Mr. TRAIN, is not between SEYMOUR and WADSWORTH; it is between black people and white.

Mr. CLAY was now called for, and made a few very bold and noble remarks, explaining his own political principles as based in no love of separate races, but in his belief in the equality and right to education and happiness of every human being. He was constantly interrupted and insulted, but bore himself with entire calmness, though with spirit.

Mr. TRAIN replied briefly, and would have explained the benevolent character of Slavery, but was stopped by many voices crying out: "Dry up!" "That's played out!" He then adduced to the misery of the negroes in Canada, and said that the liberation of the slaves was a crime against God, and Mr. CLAY'S liberation of his own slaves a great mistake.

Now, said he, let us stop this war, and go in for white people. Carry New-York and Massachusetts for white people, and the war is stopped, and all the States back in the Union.

And with sundry cheers for MCCLELLAN, the army, and some called for, but not given, for SEYMOUR, the meeting adjourned.

Submission Mass Meeting in Williamsburgh.

ROWS AND ROWDIES—DISTURBANCE IN THE CAMP.

The Seymourites of the Eastern District of Brooklyn held a mass meeting last evening, at the corner of South-seventh and Fourth streets. At 7½ o'clock Washington Hall was filled to repletion, and a respectable crowd in point of numbers assembled around the outside stand, in front of the building. The usual concomitants of such demonstrations—flags, pyrotechnics and music—were brought into requisition. These attracted a large assemblage, which may be classed as one-eighth Republican-Union, one-fourth non-committal and the balance Seymourite.

At 7½ o'clock, Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON called the inside meeting to order, and nominated His Honor Mayor KALBFLEISH as Chairman, who was received with applause. He proceeded to thank thank audience for this manifestation of their esteem, and stated that they had assembled for the purpose of ratifying the entire State, City, and County nominations. He referred to an article which had appeared that evening in the Williamsburgh *Times*, to the effect that, as he had been a faithful mayor, the people should, on account of his being a practical man, allow him to remain at home to counsel the City, instead of sending him to Congress, for which position he had been nominated. He should, he said, if elected, support the Government, in every legal and proper measure, to suppress the rebellion; he would not be led by the nose to advocate any *ism* of the day, but he should probably be found raking the dirt out of the Administration kitchen at Washington.

A long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was adopted, when letters of excuse for non-attendance were read from Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, Hon. JAMES BROOKS, and RICHARD O'GORMAN, all of whom had been advertised as speakers.

Resolutions of the Seymourite style and character were read by GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., in which the Republican-Union Party was stigmatized as "a radical Abolition faction," and the President's proclamation as an act strengthening the cause of the rebels of the South. The question having been put on the adoption of these resolutions, three or four unfortunate individuals had the temerity to vote "No," which non-accordance with the views of the majority created a scene worthy the palmy days of Old Tammany. Cries of "Put them out," "No white *nagurs* here," "Who is the cuss?" &c., were raised, and a rush was made to that part of the hall whence the unfortunate "Noes" seemed to proceed. All was confusion, and his Honor the Mayor proceeded forthwith to belabor the table in front of him with his cane most unmercifully in the frantic endeavor to restore order. For some minutes the scene from the stage was deeply interesting, and the looker-on might have easily learned, had he been so disposed, something of the "manly art" as exhibited in the scrimmage between the friends and foes of the negative-voting parties. Finally, however, partial order was restored by the removal of the obnoxious parties, and the Chairman announced that in a Democratic meeting a gentleman had a right to vote "no" on any resolution presented for adoption, but that the majority must rule. This scene being ended, the Chairman introduced ELI P. NORTON, Esq., who spoke for about an hour and a quarter, bringing forward the usual arguments current among the Seymourites, and requesting the reporters present not to misrepresent him, to which request our reporter has most rigidly adhered.

Mr. JOHN D. MCKENZIE, of Brooklyn, was introduced at the conclusion of Mr. NORTON'S remarks. He proceeded to read a prepared speech, but simultaneously with that operation the audience commenced to make its egress. He proceeded until his hearers were reduced to a score or two, when he closed, and the meeting was declared adjourned.

The outside meeting was presided over by HENRY D. BIRDSALL, Esq., and was addressed by Messrs. JOS. C. BERGEN, EDMUND DRIGGS, C. C. EGAN, JOHN CAMPBELL and others, and broke up about 10½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.—The first concert of this season, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, will be given to-night at the Brooklyn Academy. Mr. HARRISON'S new tenor, CASTLE, Mr. GOTTSCHALK and Mme. Comte BOUCHARD, will assist, and the orchestra will perform under the accustomed lead of EISFELD.

Democratic Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 31.

A large Democratic meeting was held, to-night, at Independence-square, to rejoice over the results of the recent elections in this State, Ohio and Indiana.

[Advertisement.] UNANIMOUS.—It must be apparent to any person who attends political meetings, that all parties, Radicals and Conservatives, Republicans and Democrats, agree upon one point—that KNOX'S hats are superior to all others. His beautiful styles, which can only be had at No. 212 Broadway, will always be found to have an overwhelming majority at such gatherings.

[Advertisement.] Grand Family Holiday at Barnum's Museum. Two splendid performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. BOURCICAULT'S great drama, "Pauvrette, or Under the Snow," which has been attracting so much attention there, will be performed for the last time.

[Advertisement.] HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Communicated.]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As the readers of my communications on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs will naturally look in to-day's issue for my next letter in continuation of the "Treatment of Consumption," I beg to say that in consequence of the pressure of professional engagements I have been unable to prepare it. On next Saturday, however, it will appear in the place you have kindly assigned to it in the TIMES.

Your obedient servant, ROBT. HUNTER, M. D., No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

[Advertisement.] EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, will give a second course of ten lectures on the Anatomy and Disease of the Pelvic Viscera to those surgeons and advanced students who wish to master the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of this important subject so inadequately treated in the College Curriculum. The lectures will be illustrated by dissections, and a full series of wax preparations, and comprise the practical application of his instruments for the radical cure of Hernia, Hæmorrhoide, Fistula, Stricture, and Varicocele. The fee is $100. Full sets of the instruments, with lithographed views of the anatomy of the structure involved, are furnished at $75. Address letters to Box No. 3,121. City applications at his residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. Office hours, 8 to 9; 1 to 3; and 7 to 9 evenings.

MARRIED.

BIMOCK—BULLOCK.—In Bristol, R. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, by Right Rev. Bishop Clark, assisted by Rev. Wm. Stowe, WILLIAM D. DIMOCK, of New-York, to SYLVIA RUSSELL, daughter of Hon. J. R. Bullock, of Bristol.

FANNING—LANE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 28, by Rev. G. B. Wilcox, of New-London, Conn., THOMAS C. FANNING, M. D., of Fishkill Landing, to CORNELIA, daughter of Anthony Lane, of Brooklyn.

FOSTER—STEVENSON.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 30, by Rev. Dr. W. E. Eigenbrodt, at the residence of J. F. McCobb, Brooklyn, Capt. SAMUEL J. FOSTER, New-York, to Miss ANNIE F. STEVENSON, all of the above place. No cards.

KING—STEBBINS.—In St. Thomas' Church, on Thursday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector, Capt. HORATIO C. KING, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., and EMMA C., daughter of Russell Stebbins, Esq., of this City.

MINTURN—SHAW.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, ROBERT B. MINTURN, Jr., and SUSANNA, daughter of Francis George Shaw, Esq., of Staten Island.

MCMILLAN—BEERS.—In Ridgefield, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. F. W. Smith, WM. H. MCMILLAN and MARY JANE BEERS.

PURDY—JACKSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 30, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., Mr. EDWARD H. PURDY, to Miss MARY E. JACKSON, all of this City.

SWIFT—FITZ HUGH.—In Geneseo, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Walter Ayrault, assisted by Rev. J. C. Dubois, FOSTER SWIFT, M. D., of New-York, to ALIDA CARROLL, daughter of D. H. Fitz Hugh, Esq., of Geneseo.

TALSON—BEATTY.—In West Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday evening, Oct. 30, by Rev. James C. Egbert, GEORGE W. TALSON, M. D., to Miss CORNELIA L. BEATTY, only daughter of Daniel L. Beatty, Esq.

DIED.

BURDETT.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 30, of diphtheria, MARY ELEANOR, wife of Peter Burdett, and eldest daughter of Geo. G. Smith, of this City, aged 29 years, 7 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, at Fort Lee, on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 1 P. M. The steamboat *Thomas E. Hulse* leaves foot of Spring-st, at 11 A. M.; also will stop at 30th-st, for the convenience of up-town friends. Returning, leaves Fort Lee at 3½ P. M.

BINGHAM.—In Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 30, of scarlet fever, CHARLES FREDERICK, son of Elizabeth A. and Lewis A. Brigham, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this day, (Saturday,) Nov. 1, at 2½ o'clock, from the house of Jacob Van Winkle, in Bergen.

BUTLER.—In Fordham, on Friday, Oct. 31, Mrs. JANE, wife of John Butler, Sr., in the 86th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, West Farms, on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DEMAREST.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, of diphtheria, EMMA AUGUSTA, only daughter of James and Rebecca Demarest, aged 4 years, 9 months and 7 days.

Funeral from residence, No. 49 Morton-st., on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

FARRINGTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, HENRY FARRINGTON, Esq., son of the late Daniel Farrington, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, and a member of the Bar in this City, aged 32 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 204 West 30th-st., on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Members of the "Life Guards of the Union," and of other societies of which deceased was a member, also members of the Bar and other friends of deceased, are invited to attend, without further notice.

HAMMITT.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 31, suddenly, of cholera infantum, LEONARD AUGUSTUS, only son of EMMA and LEONARD HAMMITT, aged 10 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Augustus L. Bogart, Esq., No. 235 West 23d-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HICKS.—On the evening of 16th month, 30th, MARY C., widow of the late Robert Hicks, in the 70th year of her age.

The funeral will take place 11th month, 2d, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her daughter, Sarah H. Hicks, No. 211 East Broadway.

HOLMES.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 31, at his residence, No. 317 East 30th-st., CHRISTOPHER C. HOLMES.

Notice of the funeral will appear in the evening papers.

HILL.—At Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 7, of typhoid fever, First Lieut. WILLIAM R. HILL, of Company F, Ninetieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, in the 34th year of his age.

HALGIN.—At Matteswan, on Saturday, Oct. 25, JOHN W., only son of Mary E. and Rbbert J. Halgin, aged 5 years, 11 months and 15 days.

MASSEY.—In this City, at the residence of her son-in-law, John J. Hanmer, No. 270 East Broadway, Mrs. LANEY MASSEY, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day, (Saturday,) Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock.

MILFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 30, of disease of the heart, Mrs. MARY MILFORD, wife of Robert Milford, in the 37th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) Nov. 1, at 1 P. M., from the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, No. 99 Sullivan-st.

MANKIN.—In the town of Yonkers, on Thursday, Oct. 30, of consumption, in faith and peace, ANN FRANCES, wife of George J. Mankin, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral on Sunday, at 10 A. M., from her late residence. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MATTHEWS.—On Friday, Oct. 31, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZA J. MATTHEWS.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, James N. McElligott, No. 15 East 31st-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation.

SMITH.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Thursday, Oct. 30, of consumption, JAMES WHEELER SMITH, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. Jno. Conroy, at the above place, on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Boat leaves Whitehall-st. at 12 o'clock M., Cortland-st. at 1½ P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Friday morning, Oct. 31, WILLIAM THOMPSON, son of the late John Thompson, Esq., in the 40th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 193 4th-st., New-York, to-morrow, (Sunday,) Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

VINCENT.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, Oct. 26, WILLS H. VINCENT, widow of the late Nicholas Vincent, aged 82 years.

☞ Stonington,